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# SOME OHIO PIONEERS

MARTIN-CRESAP
DESCENDANTS
WHO HELPED
MAKE A TYPICAL
AMERICAN COMMUNITY



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The Cresap Society

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### SOME OHIO PIONEERS

MARTIN--CRESAP DESCENDANTS.

### FOREWORD

While several collateral lineages and families are mentioned prominently in this Brochure, its purpose is especially to record the Martin-Cresap lineage from Lenox Martin of Maryland, whose wife was Elizabeth Cresap, daughter of the first Capt. Michael Cresap. A sketch of the career of Luther Martin, brother of Lenox, is included. Luther, whose wife was Maria Cresap, sister of Elizabeth, was one of the most profound jurists of his day and had a directing part in several of the most famous trials of the period.

Nothing is more interesting than human life. Not only are the great ones of earth interesting, but the common people as well. In presenting the story of a person one must necessarily consider him in his community relations - the time and circumstances in which he lived. Thus the community life, including many persons, is portrayed.

For our backgrounds we begin with European sources of our ancestral pioneers. We note their transplanting to Eastern Colonies in America, and then follow their children and childrens children as they migrate westward to newly opened territory, establishing settlements and building communities.

The Martin line in America starts with the immigrant, John Martin, who settled at Swansea, Massachusetts, early in the eighteenth century. He, with others, founded that city. His descendants moved west and south to New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland. In the latter Province lived the Cresaps, descendants of Colonel Thomas Cresap, who settled there early in the eighteenth century. The Martin-Cresap intermarriages are recorded there late in the eighteenth century. To the descendants of these Maryland Pioneers the rich Ohio Country beckoned. In the early nineteenth century we follow some of them to settlements in the northern part of Marion and southern part of Wyandot Counties, in Ohio. These settlement, but a few miles apart, are refered to in this Brochure as "Egypt" and "Bowsher's Ville", respectively.

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Having in mind the compilation of this Brochure the Secretary of the Cresap Society asked Charles Hendrickson Lewis. Martin-Cresap-Hendrickson descendant, who was born and raised in "Egypt", to secure all the data he could on his pioneer ancestry in those parts. He became interested at once and set about interviewing the older residents, consulting old records, examining old grave-stones, etc., with the results much interesting material has been secured, including old photographs, letters, biographical and community legend, and other materials important to our purpose.

These, along with the historical "Settings", supplied also by Mr. Lewis, help to bring to life again this pioneer community of our ancestors a century ago. Prominent families, bound together by community interests and many intermarriages, built a prosperous American Community there. Thousands of such communities throughout the land, built by such hardy Pioneers, made this country what it is today - Our America.

This Brochure should be of interest, not only to the descendants of the families mentioned, but to all who are interested in history, genealogy, and pioneer community life. We can best catch the spirit in which such a document should be taken by reading first the musings of Mr. Lewis at the old Bowsher's Ville Elm, entitled: "The Elm and the Chip of Blue". Read it.

# THE ELM AND THE CHIP OF BLUE

(BOWSHER'S VILLE TODAY)

I visited Bowsher's Ville today, more than a century after the delivery of a letter there from Lenox Martin, Old Town, Maryland, to Robert Martin, "Living near the line between Marion County and Crawford County, State of Ohio, Bowsher's Ville Post Office."

Today the office was closed; the Post Master away; the service ended; the structure gone! I stood facing a silent, invisible past! a past, important throughout its every day. A past that built a nation, when human lives dwelt among the beauties of nature; when freedom enlarged the hopes and joys of simple life; when independence was born, and courage, bravery, loyalty, and devotion became that nation's unfailing defense.

Here that past has been exemplified in body and spirit. Here had come pioneer and patr ot, cradle and homes; here death had taken toll, and loved ones left asleep. Here the cycle of life, of human existence, had, again, given its wealth of experience to the world.

Impelled by the desire for visible proof of the past, I moved quietly about the place. I could all but hear hushed, plaintive lullables within half-closed cabin doors and feel the swish and dash of bounding youth, long since grown old. I verily sensed the peering eyes of the Wyandots from behind the great shady elm standing near, the silent witness of that past and, now, the seeming lone sentinel of the years to come.

Scattered about were fragments of earth's everlasting rock, evidence conclusive of man's intent, and likeness of his passing hour. Bits of his handiwork, in pottery and glass, seemed as but trinkets hurriedly left from play. A small bone, bleached and yellowed by sun and soil, told that flesh and blood had passed that way.

I paused for closer look. A tiny piece, within a single step, reflected the sun. Stealthily I stooped, as with the guilt of theft, and took it from its long resting place. It told of feast and famine, of laden table and bare, did this chip of blue, true in color and type, fixed in period and date with frontier life. What scenes must have witnessed! What secrets it must have known! What joys and sorrows it must have fathomed, this tiny piece, far famed in table lore, this symbol of welcome to every adventurer, bold or meek, at every cabin door.

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Musings came thick and fast, as I scanned passing pionecr scenes of action, and followed human shadow shapes in the successive moments of fitful life. I stepped to the towering tree, a hundred feet away, to avoid the rays of the afternoon sun, and placed my hand on its living side and said in fancy—"Tell me of Youth, when it was yours. Tell me of Life, yours, fince your topmost twig scarce reached my present touch." I locked upward through its drooping branches, as though for answer, and pondered the story its myriad leafy tongues could tell. Swaying gently in the breeze, it seemed to whisper, and nod approval of my ventured theme.

For, in my musings, I had reconstructed history it knew fullwell; recalled names and legends, counted the years in their flight, caught the spell of dreams, beheld the halo of hallowed ground at its feet. Lost in silent contemplation of the past I had not noted the reality of the present. For at that very moment came rumblings from a distance, mingled noises of power and straining motion. Nearer and nearer it came, till I remembered my own order of the day. I waited. That swaying, surging train of modern farm field devices, churning, grinding, crushing, leveling, that product of modern inventive genius, came driving ahead, disregarding things once personal and sacred—the hearthstone of an American home, how unseen and unknown.

Clouds of dust arose from foundation sites of the past, as, once again, came fulfillment of the words man must too often repeat,—"Earth to earth and dust to dust." I watched its speed and might. I followed its course; quickly it reached the near highway line and whirled for return, that train of destruction. Onward it came! And Alas, again it swept across the threshold of my envisioned history, crashed through the vista of my dreams, and hurled aloft to the will of the winds the obliterating dusts of the century I sought!

In something of bewilderment I groped for fixedness and support. I had witnessed tragedy! Past and present had met in deadly conflict! Past—yesterday or a century, worshipped and revered, the inspirer of the great, had given way! Present, as in this mechanized beast, had crushed and conquered!

But, all was not lost. Memory had remained. Nor could might nor speed destroy the instinct of hope; for these dwell above the changing world to join the passing years.

So, today, though Progress—call it Civilization if you will—had wreaked its vicious, terrifying change and swept the visible remains of cabin and post from earth to sky, Bowsher's Ville still stood! bold and defiant, fixed and real! on

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THE BOWSHER'S VILLE ELM

the everlasting base its builders had laid. For today the power and speed of memory had prevailed over all. Its scenes and events, its lives and their bequests, its names, faces, smiles, tears, came forth, as then, in day and year, and filled the century again!

Voices long stilled came full in tone or low in mother's croon. Legends grown old came young again. The tree above had LIVED it all! The chip of blue held PROOF of all!

CHARLES HENDRICKSON LEWIS

Harpster, Ohio, July 10, 1941. 

### MARTIN FOUNDATIONS

(From The Journal of American History)



MARTIN COAT OF ARMS (General outline - some detail omitted)

Martin is a Norman name meaning "warlike."

William Martin, of Tours, went to England with William the Conquerer, as a General in the Norman army. To his share fell the Barony of Commaes or Kemeys, in County Pembroke, and he became Baron of Kemeys, and also Lord of Combe-Martin of Martinshoe in Devon.

He had one scn, Baron Robert Fitz-Martin (son of Martin), who married Maud Peverell. They had a son—Baron of Darlington, Devon, who left sons, William and Oliver, and from William second Baron of Darlington, born in 1160, all of the Engilsh lineage, bearing the name Martin, are descendants. And from Oliver, who settled in Galway, are descended all the Irish lineage.

No sooner had Martin de Tours acquired vast estates than he devoted a portion of his wealth to the founding of a Monestery for the Benedictine Monks at St. Dogales, near Cardigan. This Monestery was dedicated to St. Segwell, and annexed as a cell to the Abbey of Tyronq in France. This institution was endowed with lands by Robert Fitz-Martin, the son of the founder.

SECURALIZATE PITRAMI-



Martin de Tours and his successors were sommond to the King's Council of Barons of Cemmaes, and continued to be Lords in the English Parliament. The third Baron married Augharad, daughter of Rhys, Prince of Wales.

In 1245, Nicholas, the fifth Lord of Cemmaes, for services to the King, obtained license for a market every week and a yearly fair at his Manor. South Moulton, in Devonshire, was held by the Martin family by service of finding a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the Earl of Gloucester when he was hunting in the neighborhood.

It is believed that from the Barons of Cemmaes, whose ancester was Martin de Tours, are descended those of the family of Martin who came to New England. More than one Knight, or man at-arms, is recorded in the roll of Battle Ab-

bey as bearing the name of Martin.

The Patron Saint of the family is St. Martin, the son of a Roman military tribune, who was born at Sabaria, a city in Hungary, about A. D. 316. The Saint attained great celebrity on account of his sanctity. The Festival of St. Martin, which occurs Nev. 11, was instituted by Pope Martin about A. D. 650. Upon that day the cases of new corn were tapped.

Gregory Martin (?-1582), of the English line, born at Maxfield in Sussex, After leaving Oxford, became tutor to Philip Howard, afterward Earl of Aurundal. Unable to conform to the established Church, he fled to Douai in Flanders (1570), where he taught Hebrew in the English College, then just established. In 1578 the College of Douai was moved to Reims. There Martin spent the rest of his life translating the Bible into English.

Martin is the name of five popes, of whom the fourth and fifth are most noteworthy. Martin IV (c. 1210-85), a native of Brie in Touraine, was elected Pope in 1281. supported Charles of Anjou against Peter of Aragon. Martin V (d. 1431), originally named Otto di Colonna, was elected Pope by the Council of Constance. (1414-18). Council that put an end to the disorders in popedom and the election of Popes. The three rival Popes, John XXIII, Gregory XII, and Bedict XIII, were deposed and Martin V was

elected. The Immigrant Ancestor was John Martin, one of the founders of the town of Swansea, Mass. He had five sons and four daughters, each of whem settled at Weymouth, Mass .afterwards Rehoboth. Among other early settlers of the Martin family were Abraham, Isaac, Richard, and Samuel. The latter was born in Lancashire, England, May 2, 1760, and was a son of Richard Martin, nicknamed "Mad Dick," who was a member of parliament.

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From the bequests of Abraham Martin, who died in 1670, it may be inferred that he was a Puritan of the good old stock, and solicitious for the welfare of the Colony.

The bible of John Martin, the Immigrant, is still extant. Capt. Simeon Martin of Providence R. I., fourth from the immigrant, John, was one of the first to enlist in the Revolutionary war. He became Adjutant-General, and Major-General of the Militia of the State, and later was Lt.-Governor.

Ebenezer Martin served in the first Brigade of Mass., in 1781. Capt. Geo. Martin was a deputy Quartermaster in the Revolution. Martins also served in the Indian wars. A John Martin was an interpreter in the Indian campaign during King Philip's war, and a Richard Martin advanced some money toward carrying on the war against Philip.

JOHN MARTIN and wife, Esther, came to America from England about the year 1650. They had nine children.

BENJAMIN - fourth child of the above - married Margaret Rennals (or Reynolds), Oct. 21, 1660, in Piscataway, N. J. He died Oct. 24, 1682, and she Jan. 12, 1687.

BENJAMIN - son of next above - married Philerato Slater. He died in May, 1757.

BENJAMIN - son of next above - married Hannah - - - -. These were the parents of Athanasius, James, Luther, Jeremiah, Zephaniah, Reuben, Iraneus, Lenox, and Thomas.

Luther and Lenox married, respectively, Maria and Elizabeth Cresap, daughters of Captain Michael Cresap I. Lineage, as far as we could obtain data, in back of this book.

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#### LUTHER MARTIN OF MARYLAND

The following datum, copied from the back of an Oil Painting of Luther Martin - now in possession of the Friend C. Cox family, Wheeling, W. Va. - is a good outline of his career:

Born hear Newbrunswick, N. J., Feb. 9, 1748.

1760 -- Entered Princeton College in his 13th year.

1766 -- Graduated with highest honors in a class of thirty-five, in his 19th year. Removed the same year to Queen Anne's County, Maryland, where he taught school for three years while studying law. The fourth year he devoted exclusively to his legal studies.

1770 -- Commenced the practice of law in Sommerset and Worcester Counties.

1778 -- Appointed Attorney General of the state, which office he held for nearly thirty years. Moved to Baltimore.

1783 -- Married Maria, daughter of Capt. Michael Cresap and granddaughter of Col. Thomas Cresap, of Allegany Co., Md.

1787 -- Appointed one of the delegates to represent the state of Maryland in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia.

1805 -- Defended Judge Samuel Chase of the U. S. S. Court, when impeached by the House of Representatives. The trial lasted three weeks and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

1807 -- Defended Aaron Burr when tried for treason before the U.S. Court at Richmond, Va.

1813 -- Appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of Baltimore.

1818 -- Again appointed Attorney General of the State.

1820 -- Stricken with paralysis.

1826 -- Died in the city of New York, July 10, in the 79th year of his age.

[Died at home of Aaron Burr, buried in Trinity Church Yard.]

RESOLUTION passed by the Bench and Bar of Baltimore, on motion of John Purviance:

Resolved: That we hear with great sensibility of the death of our venerable brother, the former Attorney General of Maryland, and the Patriarch of the Profession, Luther Martin; and that as a testimony of just regard for his memory, and the great respect for his exalted talents and learning, we will wear mourning for the space of thirty days.

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The equipment with which Luther Martin entered upon active life is best described by his own words: "From My parents I received a sound mind and a good constitution. They, with unceasing tenderness and zeal, labored to impress me with principles of manly independence and with a spirit of kindness and generosity toward my fellow creatures and with reverential love and fear of God. These, with a liberal education, were all the patrimony they could bestow upon me. Through the fond partiality of my paternal grandfather I was the owner of a small tract of land on South River, not far from New Brunswick. As soon as the laws of my country gave me the power of disposition I conveyed this to my two elder brothers as a trifling compensation for the additional toil they had experienced in contributing to the support of the family, the expense of which had been increased by reason of my education."

Luther Martin's success as an attorney was immediate and pronounced. At the time of the Revolution his income was a thousand pounds a year, and growing steadily. He was Council in some of the most famous legal battles of the Nation.

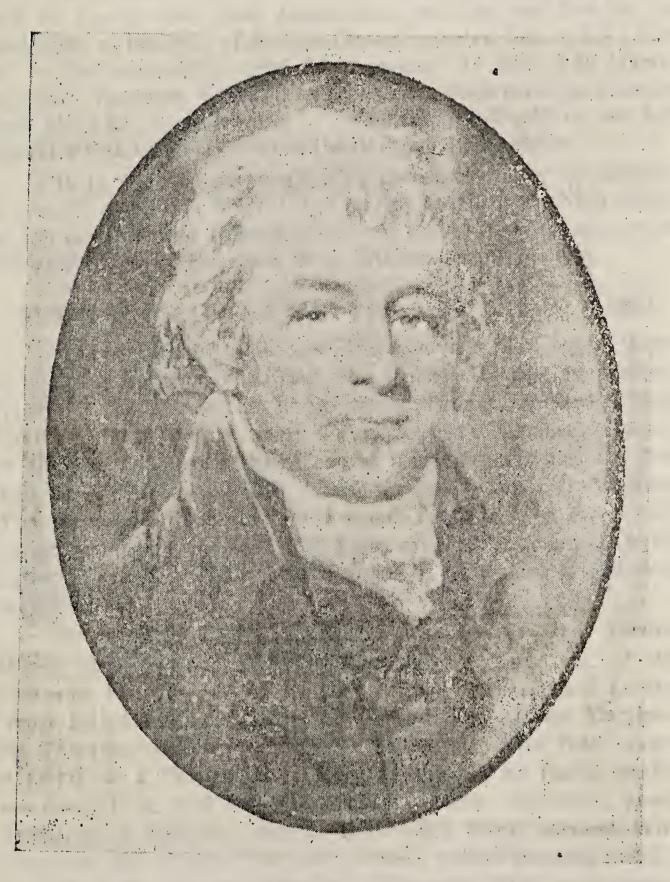
In 1783 he married Maria, daughter of Captain Michael Cresap, a woman of great beauty. She died when Luther was in the prime of life, leaving two daughters who inherited their mother's beauty. The younger daughter, Eleanora, when but sixteen, eloped with one Richard Raynal Keene, who had studied law in her father's office. Martin's violent opposition to this marriage was manifested in a series of five pamphlets he later wrote entitled "Modern Gratitude", in which he excoriated Keene with all the virulence which his extensive vocabulary and wide reading of his criminal cases had placed at his command. This marriage resulted unhappily, and the young wife died in 1807, leaving a son, Luther Martin Keene, who died unmarried. The elder daughter, Maria, also married unhappily. Her husband's name was Keene also, but seems to have been of a different family than the one who married Eleanora. No issue.

"Martin's weakness was his tendency to excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors. It is true that he lived in a time that this vice in a public man did not weigh against him as it does in the present day. This frailty, rather than condemn him, excites wonder that, handicapped as he was by it, he was able

<sup>1. &</sup>quot;Great American Lawyers" - Wm. Draper Lewis, Dean of Law Department, Uni. of Penn.

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LUTHER MARTIN OF MARYLAND (1748-1826)



for half a century to maintain his high place among the lawyers of his day.

No greater tribute to Luther Martin's ability as a lawyer can be found than that Aaron Burr, who had met him for the first time at the trial of Justice Chase, selected him as his Counsel in his memorable trial for treason. At this trial Martin occupied fourteen hours in a speech of such ardor and ability that all who heard it unite in the opinion that nothing was left unsaid which was essential to the defence of his client.

It is not our purpose in this sketch to give a full account of the life of Luther Martin, but merely to touch the high points in his career. The following excerpt from a written account of him at the trial of Burr will be of interest to our readers.

## LUTHER MARTIN AT THE TRIAL OF AARON BURR¹

Luther Martin was one of the counsel for Aaron Burr in his trial for treason against the United States Government. When it was announced to President Thomas Jefferson that Martin was to defend Burr he exclaimed: "Luther Martin! So they're to unloose that Federal bulldog against me! But then the whiskey-swilling beast is never sober." William Wirt, prosecutor for the government replied: "No more safe for an adversary for that. If I am ever called upon to write Luther Martin's epitaph I shall make it, 'Ever drunk and ever dangerous.'"

States, also a strong Federalist, presided at the trial. Of the attorneys for the defense Luther Martin is described as the "most formidable rear guard, the thunderous Luther Martin—the Thersites of the hour. Never sober, he rolls into court as drunk as a Plantagenet. Ever dangerous, he reads, hears, sees everything, and forgets nothing. Quick, rancorous, head-strong, as a fighting bull, he lowers his horns against Wirt whenever that polished one puts himself within forensic reach." But for all his cool, sneering skill, Toreador Wirt never meets the charge squarely, but steps aside from it.

Apropos of nothing, as Martin takes his place at the table he roars out: "Why is this trial ordered for Richmond?

<sup>1.</sup> Pearson's Magazine, March, 1907; Article: "Indictment of Aaron Burr," by Alfred Henry Lewis.

Why is it not heard in Washington? It is by command of Jefferson, sir. He thinks that in his own state of Virginia, where he is invincible and Colonel Burr a stranger, the name of Jefferson will compel a verdict of guilt. There is fairness for you!"

When the Grand Jury brought in its indictment of Treason against Burr Martin moves for Paena duces tecum against Jefferson, commanding him to bring into court those written orders from the files of the War Department, which he, as President and ex-officio commander-in-chief of the army, had issued to one Wilkinson. Arguing the motion, the violent Martin proceeds in these words:

"We intend to show that these orders were contrary to the Constitution and the laws. We intend to show that by these orders Colonel Burr's property and person were to be destroyed; yes by these tyrannical orders the life and property of an innocent man were to be exposed to destruction. This is a peculiar case, sirs. President Jefferson has undertaken to pre-judge my client, by declaring that "of his guilt there can be no doubt!" He has assumed to himself the knowledge of the Supreme Being, and pretended to search the heart of my client. He has proclaimed him a traitor in the face of the country. He has let slip the dogs of war, the hell-hounds of persecution, to hunt down my client. And now, would the President of the United States, who has himself raised all this clamour, pretend to keep back the papers wanted for a trial where life itself is at stake? It is a sacred principle that the accused has a right to the evidence needed for his defense. And whosoever—whether he be President or some lesser man withholds such evidence is substantially a murderer, and will be so recorded in the register of heaven."

During an intermission in the trial Wirt hastened to Washington to confer with Jefferson. "What did I tell you," cries Jefferson, "what did I tell you of Marshall?" (Justice Marshall was a Federalist, and Jefferson thought him prejudiced against him, a Republican). Then he rushes on to the utterances of the violent Luther Martin. "Shall you not move," he demands, "to commit Martin as part ceps criminis with Colonel Burr? There should be evidence to fix upon him misprison of treason at least. At any rate such a step would put

CONTRACT OF STREET STREET STREET the older and the second of th selled promise as Line as Tillian I as I down our impudent Federal bulldog, and show that the most clamorous defenders of Colonel Burr are one and all his accomplices."

Meanwhile the "impudent Federal bulldog" attends a Fourth of July dinner in Baltimore. Every man at the table save himself is an adherent of Jefferson. Eager to demonstrate that loyal fact to the Administration, sundry of the guests make speeches full of uncompliment for Martin, and propose a toast:

"Aarcn Burr! May his treachery to his country exalt him to the scaffold!" More speeches replete of venom are aimed at Martin; whereupon that undaunted drunkard gets upon his feet. "Who is this Aaron Burr," he roars, "whose guilt you have prenounced, and for whose blood your parched throats so thirst! Was he not, a few years back, adored by you next to your God? Wεre you not then his warmest admirers? Did he not then pessess every virtue? He was then in power. He had influence. You were proud of his notice. His merest smile brightened all your faces. His merest frown lengthened all your visages. Go, ye holiday, ye sunshine friends!—ye time-servers, ye criers of hesanna today and crucifiers tomorrow!—go; hide your heads from the contempt and and detestation of every honorable, every right-minded man!"

During the trial when Wirt had made the statement that Aarch Burr and forty accomplices bore arms on the Ohio river, the "Federal Bulldog" cries, "Was ever heard such! Men may bear arms without waging war! Forty men no more mean war than four! Men may float down the Ohio, and still no war be waged. Because the hypochondriac Jefferson imagined war, we are to receive the thing as res adjudicata, and now give way while a pleasantly concocted tale of that carnage of a presidential nightmare is retailed from the witness box. Sirs, you are not to fiddle folks onto a scaffold to any such tune as that, though a president furnish the music... What counsel for government most require, and are most defficient in, is a case and the evidence of it." As well known, the Government failed to make a case and Burr was acquitted.

Thus did Luther Martin, "the Federal Bulldog," bludgen his way through more than a half century at the Bar, thirty of those years as Attorney General for the State of Maryland.

THE RESERVE TO SERVE TO SERVE

## THE OHIO MAYFLOWER

Leaving our Eastern progenitors for the present we follow their sons and daughters in their migration westward-northward to the promised land.

Probably the first white visitor to the land that is now Ohio was La Salle, who, in 1669, discovered the Ohio river and followed its course as far as the Louisville Rapids. By the first of the eighteenth century a few white traders were visiting the area to trade with the Indians, of which there were several large tribes. France claimed the territory by right of discovery but in the Treaty of Paris in 1763 ceded it to Great Britain. After the American Revolution it became a part of our great Domain.

On October 27, 1787, an agreement was reached between the Second Ohio Company and the National Treasury Commissioners, which called for one and one half million acres of land, west of the Ohio, at sixty-six and two-thirds cents per acre. The land was to be opened for immediate settlement. The Indian Tribes were taken care of by treaties and Reservation.

In the spring of 1788 a band of western pilgrims worked their way across the country from New England homes and assembled at Sumrill's Ferry, on the Youghiogheny river, some thirty miles above Pittsburgh. At last all was ready, and a quaint fleet floated down the Ohio. It consisted of the forty-five ton galley, "Adventure" - afterward called the "Mayflower" - the three ton ferry, "Adelphia," and three log canoes. After a five days voyage this famous flotilla, that was to figure so largely in western history, arrived, April 6, 1788, at the mouth of the Muskingum river.

There were forty-eight men on the "Ohio Mayflower." They were made of similar stuff, if not the same stock, as the forty-one men who plowed the deep in the original Mayflower, landing on the bleak New England shore in 1620. Both were Pilgrim stock, "pithed with hardihood." These later pilgrims founded the first Colony in Ohio, at the confluence of the Ohio and the Muskingum, and called it Marietta.

Marietta was at once the seat of government for the newly made North West Territory. The first fourth of July (1788) on

# THE WHILE DAY DOWN THE

Ohio soil, indeed in the Northwest, was celebrated in genuine New England style. Thirteen guns from Fort Harmar ushered in the Republic's natal day, and the same rang throughout the hills at eventide. A banquet was served at the "Bowery" on the banks of the Muskingum and toasts were drank. The menu on that memorable occasion was buffalo, bear meat, and venison. Several invited Indians were present, and wonderingly enjoyed the festivities, all, it is said, except the cannonading. The Fort guns were unpleasantly suggestive. At dark the Fort was illumined, but not with electric lights. Tallow dips and bark fires were in vogue then. It was midnight ere the festivites ended.

On the 9th of July the newly appointed Territorial Governor, Arthur StClair, arrived at the Settlement. StClair was a veteran soldier, of both the French and Revolutionary wars, a trained officer and an accomplished gentleman. He was a personal friend of Washington, and was President of Congress when the Ordinance of the Northwest was passed. He was received with all the ceremony and pageantry the infant Colony could supply. And so the governmental machinery of the great West was officially set in motion, and the tide of emigration set in.

Marietta became the south gate for Ohio colonists. From there they gradually worked north and west. The first settlers in the "Egypt-Bowshersville" vicinity - Marion and Wyandot Counties -- appeared about 1812. On the Ohio Mayflower were Simeon Martin and Ezekiel Cooper, names of two prominent families who were to play leading roles in the making of these communities. By numerous intermarriages, as will be seen in succeeding pages, these names tie up with still others of the Martin-Cresap lineage in those communities, a few years after the "South Gate" was opened. It should be said here that, from 1840 to 1850, several families of Cresaps from Maryland and Virginia had settled in other parts of Ohio. Their many descendants are scattered throughout the state, and many of them are members of the Cresap Society.

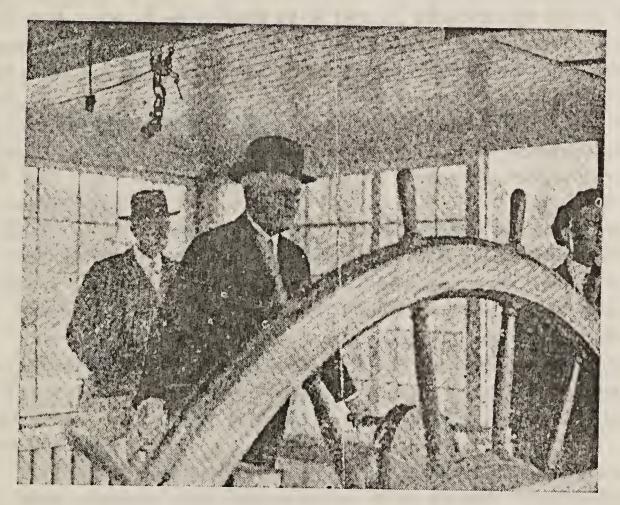
Note: In our preparation of the Ohio Mayflower sketch we have consulted the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications, Vol. 10, page 419.

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### 'DOWN AROUND THE RIVER'

We have recorded that in the Spring of 1788, pioneers from eastern states worked their way across the country and assembled at Sumrill's Ferry, on the Youghiugheny river, a few miles above Pittsburgh. There this company of westernbound pilgrims - there were 48 - chartered boats and drifted down the Ohio river, landing, after a five-day voyage, at the mouth of the Muskingum, April 6, 1788. There they established a settlement, naming it Marietta. The largest of the boats they called the "Second Mayflower." The new settlement was the Southern Gateway of the Northwest Territory then opening up for colonization.



In October, 1925, one hundred and thirty-seven years after the 'Second Mayslower,' there was another river trip over this same course. This was the Official Inspection trip of locks and dams on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati -- 500 miles. A modern river steamer, the CINCINNATI, was chartered for this trip. Aboard were Senators, Lieutenant Governors, Adjutant Generals, Engineers, etc., from the five states bordering on the Ohio River - Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

Our Ohio kinsman, Charles Hendrickson Lewis, then Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, was aboard, representing the Governor of the state, Hon. A. Vic Donahey. Both Ohio United States Senators, Hon. Frank B. Willis and Hon. Simeon D. Fess, were aboard the entire trip. The Skipper of the CINCINNATI asked Mr. Lewis to take the wheel for a

# MEANS MAY BUT STATE STATE

spell. The accompanying photo, reproduced from a Magazine article published at the time, though not very clear, gives a general idea of how (I was about to say how awkward, but caught myself) a Lieutenant-Governor looks at the Pilot's Wheel of a an Ohio River Steamboat. Mr. Lewis says the Skipper complimented him on keeping the boat afloat.

It was the duty of Mr. Lewis to dedicate Lock and Dam 34 at Chilo, a few miles above Cincinnati (Oct. 8, 1925). In his address he said in part: "We have descended a liquid stair, winding and beautiful, fashioned by Deity, utilized by man. A dream has come true. A great nation, step by step, has walked the Ohio. A century has gone in the journey! And, today, Lockmasters signal release, pilots change wheel, at high noon or blackest night, with the unfailing courtesy of silence, and we land here to pause a moment and consider the vastness of results obtained. A single glance and we are convinced that the work has only begun, that on ward to the sea, down Nature's way, joining her tributaries throughout our realm, water service, rail, motor, and air service, must proceed and must synchronize in placing the products of man at points of his greatest need."

Recently Mr. Lewis remarked: "I realize today more than ever before that on that trip I viewed the same marvelous nature-laden valey and riverway beheld by that enthusiastic group aboard the Ohio Mayflower, which landed at Marietta one hundred and thirty-seven years before. That first voyage ventured uncharted waters and unknown bounds. Our voyage on the CINCINNATI was of record, in depth, width, flow, stage, and contour, fixed with the basic level of the sea. Theirs a mere craft, aftoat as the current may direct; ours a palace, propelled by the precision of science.

"How striking these two voyages in the expression of man's ambition! How accurate their measurement of his genius! Togther they add to the fact of civilization. An Era -- adventure! possession! developement! -- has crossed the Continent in that span of years. That Era is ours. We bought, we paid with the with the lives of our fathers and mothers, theirs, and again theirs! Its greatness is ours, in the splendor of their devotion! Its future is ours -- if we pay as did they!"

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## THE APPROACH AND CONFLICT

To write in full the development of this great section of Ohio would, of necessity, include two names and places which have long since been part of a completed past. But they, in their day, a century or more ago, held local significance and importance in the growing frontier life.

In fact, as followed by the ever increasing flow of settlers toward these places, though yet to be named, "Bowsher's Ville" and "Egypt," the writer would be constrained to believe that Northward "The Star of Empire" took its course, ever nearing these destined centers of human affairs.

The years of that northward progress would unfold an epoch in the history of a new nation. It would bid adieu to the Red man. His Epoch would close. He would depart from realms he had held since builders of mounds left evidences of a high civilization in the centuries beyond.

Within that period the hunting grounds of the Delawares, the Wyandots, the Senecas, would be conquered and purchased and become home staked claims of a new type of free men. The Wigwam would give way to the Cabin; the pony trail to measured roads; rivers, forests, praries, would be determined by metes and bounds, and all would become a great Public Domain.

Then from Government itself would come title of ownership and undisputed possession, the basic facts of personal independence, the test and proof of freedom. Within that vast realm five soverign states would rise. Throughout that Domain, under a new Bill of Rights for the governed, a serious, creative people would build and prosper. Above that extended nation would wave a new flag of freedom, the first of its kind unfurled among the standards of the world.

Then, when that Historical Ordinance by Congress opened the gateway to the great Northwest Territory, with boundaries then guessed by parallels of longitude and latitude, a strange and tragic spectacle was beheld. The opposing civilizations,  $\epsilon x$ -tremes in difference, met face to face. Both feared the consequences of that day.

Within, the lone Indian sat mutely on his pony at every gate. Without, stood the determined pioneer builder, viewing a Promised Land. Encircling that vast area, lining the lengthened

# THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO

boundary limits of entrance, and with equal array of inner defiance, these two civilizations measured rights and mights.

To recount the complex and the repeated and overlapping influences and controls by European Sovereignties through the centuries preceding final jurisdiction determined by the American Revolution would, indeed, be the task of worthy Historians of exalted ambitions and profound learning.

Perhaps no single area in all the states of the nation could produce more convincing evidence of man's antiquity than is recorded within the boundaries of Ohio. Prized and claimed by explorers, searched and described by Scouts, seized by adventurers, the valleys of its streams have lead man and civilizations upward to sources and horizons inspiring and inviting to every phase of human life.

Well, therefore, could questions arise as to rights of possession, when this ordinance of freedom was proclaimed. Conflicting claims could prove no basic hold. Authentic witnesses could not be found. If, in their successive dominations, proof of lasting value be asked, none could compare with the undisputed, physical, material record left by the Mound Builders, in the dim lost centuries, before the Red Man's unwritten traditions began. And surely no structure by foreign claimant could warrant such extravagant demand as right to this Domain.

But outside the southern gate stood the real challengers of all rights and claims - the men whose generations had begun at Plymouth Rock -- the Master Builders of homes and liberty. Along the shores of the Atlantic they had multiplied and organized and had made permanent a social structure of homes and community bonds reaching inland to the summits of the Appalachians. From those mountain heights their visions to the west had swept a magic land. There lay the accumulated wealth of the ages. It had remained untouched and unused. Their skill and energy directed there could enrich the world.

Patient, fearless, hopeful, they moved westward as if by the hand of fate. Down trails and streams, by hardships known but to the pioneer, they groped their way in slow tread to that distant entrance gate, and found those visions true. Within the period of their travel, grants by states to government had cleared legal title to the western expanse. Treaties with Chiefs and Tribes had gained the Red Man's rights. Sales of great tracts of public lands by Congress had then been made and Settlements

The state of the s The second secon on a stupendous scale had been fully planned. Great Companies and important groups had projected colonization of immense acreage of indefinite boundary and unknown extent and condition. The waters of the Ohio had long been utilized by explorer, adventurer, settler, and had finally borne the majestic Second Mayflower, landing notable pilgrims on its north bank at the right of the Muskingum. A Governor was named; a Court of law and order was provided; a Seat of Government established; a proclamation of entrance declared. George Washington said: "No Colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices."

Thus, the great North West Territory awaited the dawn of an Epoch by an American civilization founded on the principles of right and freedom, grown strong through the generations of intelligent devotion and sacrifice.

Prepared, experienced, confident, these pioneers, patriots, citizens, builders, stepped forth. The reckoning star of the north stood high to guide the way. They entered. But, had they guessed the reacting mind within that border? Had caution been overcome by hope and adventure? Had confidence too strongly rested on safety implied in bold words proclaimed?

For suddenly that mute rider within the gate became a swaying, yelling, savage warrior, speeding alarm. Tribal drums beat rythmic, pulsing echoes throughout the enchanted land. Treachery, conspiracy, revenge, had brought death and defeat. Shocked, but resolute, those patriots paused. The precepts of experience, momentarily forgotten, gave quick decision - the Red Man's rights were ended. He had broken faith; now might must be measured against might. Flintlock must echo above drum beat and battlecry. This constructive civilization must go forward.

Then began the second war for Independence and destiny. On its results would depend the history of the Nation and the world. Generals reported for duty; Comrads, trained in frontier life and warfare, answered the roll call of volunteers. Campaigns were mapped, roads built to distant forts, settlements increased and guarded. Possessions were secured by new treaties enforced. Territorial divisions were established for more definite control. States were formed by Congress, and Counties therein designated and proclaimed by the Governor, as local units enlarged and organized. Special Reservations were fixed

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with boundary limits for Indian tribes, and with entrance by settlers denied. Provisions were made for purchases of additional lands, after given dates, at fair compensation for all.

This internal, terrifying death struggle of the innocent and the brave, against all the fiendish trickery devisable by cunning minds, through a third of a century of crucial years, finally ended with the Treaty of Ghent in the last month of the year 1814, becoming in effect the second Declaration of Independence.

The period has few if any parallels in all colonization history of the new world, or perhaps in the records of man. Names of men and women famed for all time, names of places and events, perpetual among the tragedies and glories of the Nation's life, are written in the hills and valleys and plains of Ohio, that the running centuries of man may read.

But the war of rights and mights had ended. The soldier had regained his citizenship. In freedom of act he became a pioneer again, a frontiersman, a settler, in the depth of the wood, at the foot of the hill, on the run of the plain. But nature's bounties seemed ever just beyond, as the rainbow leads. He pressed forward. He determined his course -- he planned a conquest of peace.

And here our story begins. For in the deep loyal life of the lowly citizen a nation's future lies. Arma virumque Cano -"of arms and a hero I sing" - of the man who gives life to his country, a day at a time, in simple duties done. His like are the earth's truly great. He is the Hero we fete.

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CHARLES HENDRICKSON LEWIS Harpster, Ohio.

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#### THE COMMUNITY SETTING

BOWSHERSVILLE--EGYPT

Could we but sit beside him one hundred and twenty-five years ago, by the flickering lights of his fireplace glow, and feel the strength and courage his stern features partray, we would have no fear as to the future of his Republic. In that silent meditation at the twilight of the day and of the past, we would know that startling thoughts inspired the man of the morrow. Thoughts of happiness, well earned; of freedom, long dreamed; of life, love, family, home—humble but glorified—the pay, the reward of all.

Could we then follow him through unexpected and unknowable trials, count his gains and losses, stand at the bed of pain and sorrow; or could we hear the laughter in the cabin home, see the swing and stride of the Master Builder in the new world now at his command, and catch the thrill of hope and pleasure in his plans that reached through the coming years, we would live again those frontier days when the Nation's life was young.

We would realize, however, that all those days were not the glory days that the picture books and short histories repeat, but that they were full of hardships, severe and crucifying, along with the joyous days of sunshine and freedom. We would marvel at the happiness and wonder at the endurance of those actual human being we have learned to so deeply revere. We have known their names since childhood and, no matter about the hardships, we have placed a sort of glamour about their lives. Over and again we have heard the story from aged members of the family and community, about their parents in the wilderness and frontier, the war of 1812, and the Revolution, but it seemed just a story to us then.

Now, however, too late, we miss the ready reply to our questions about the period we desire to recall. We must consult local histories, old biographies, the old family Bible, and, finally, the grave stones in the little cemeteries so often found neglected. Or we may chance to discern a slip of paper that had dropped from sight and memory for a quarter of a century, and learn now of its great significance in the story so often told.

Recently two such finds were made, one a Martin and "Egypt," the other a Bowsher and "Bowsherville." Nearly twenty-nine years ago, Nov. 11, 1912, Sarah Norris (Martin) Taylor handed me two lists of names and birth dates which I cipied. One list was the large family of Robert Ashley Martin, her father, born June 3, 1780, in Virginia. The second list was

# LINETTINE STREET, STREET

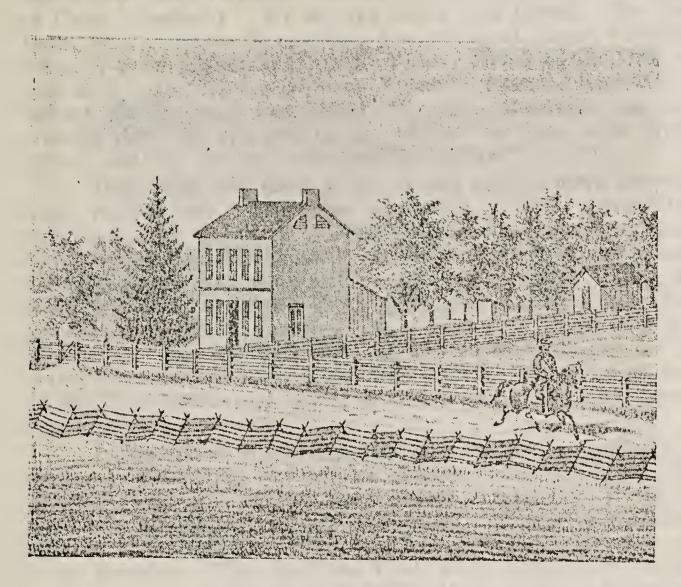
the family of John and Jemima Green. Her name was the last of the fourteen children of Robert Martin, but she was the only child by his second wife, Jemima (Green) Martin, who was the widow of John Green, an early settler in the northern part of Marion County, soon after the sale of Indian lands in 1918. He built there, in Salt Rock Township, in 1822, the first Colonial heavy walled two-story brick "mansion", and the only one of its kind for a quarter of a century, or until the famous "Lapham Brick", two miles south from Green's and one mile

west of Carpenter's Corners, in 1848.

The Green house was near the north line of Marion County, (later in Wyandot County) on the west side of the Radnor Road, the main north-south highway from Columbus to Toledo and Detroit. The first school in Salt Rock Township was held in this house in 1823. John Martin was elected Trustee (1820) and first Justice of the Peace in the Township (1824). A daughter of John and Jamima Green, Caroline, born 1824, married Washington Deal, a land owner, about two miles southwest of Green's. Another daughter, Susan, born 1833, married Darius Washburn, Senior, member of a prominent family living a few miles scuth of Green's. Thus were joined the Greens, Martins, Taylors, Deals, Washburns, some cf the principals of the broad community known as "Egypt"—so named because of an immense corn crop there in a season when other sections failed. And, like the biblical story of Joseph, people "went down into Egypt to buy corn."

A second find of importance was dated Christmas day the same year (1912), and is a seemingly hopeless tangle of memoranda of names, marriages, and dates, notes made hurriedly while trying to record the information given me verbally by Sarah Ann (Harpester) Sears, daughter of David Harpester, who when a young boy clerked in the store of Anthony Bowsher at Bowsherville. This was once a place of frontier activity and of potential future growth. At the top of the first page is "James Hall, soldier in the war of 1812-Halls Mill, Pickaway County, Ohio". Mrs. Sears then explained: "When Hall returned from the army his wife had died and left a son (born 1816) named Anthony, later called "Uncle Tone" by members of the family. James Hall married again in 1818, Sally Saloma Staley, dughter of John Staley, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1815, and a little later settled in Marion County.

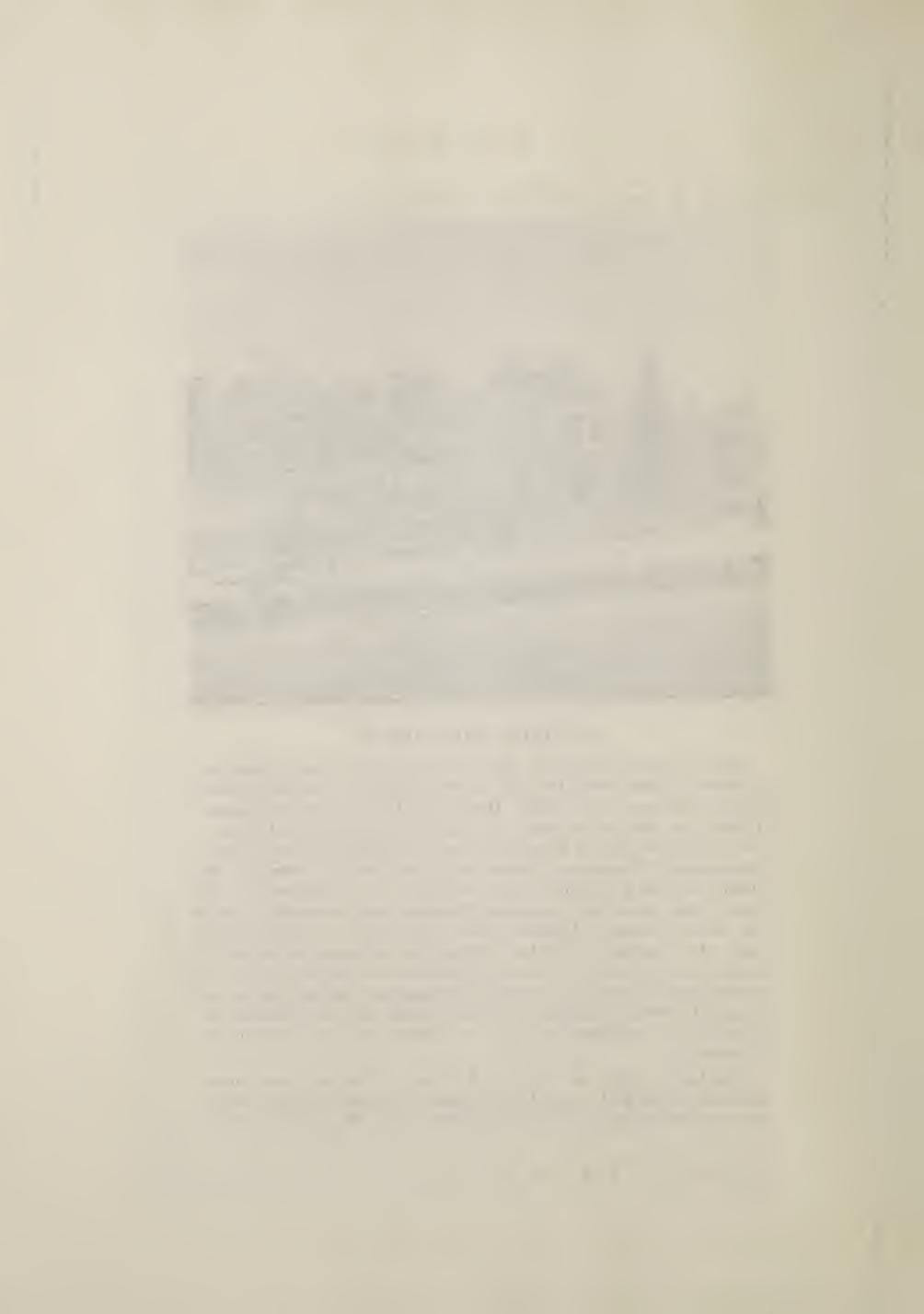
"The Halls had four daughters. The oldest was Rachel Simmons Hall, who became my mother. She was born April 29, 1820, and died Sept. 29, 1867, in her 48th year. Catharine Hall, about two years younger than my mother, married John Miller. I never knew them very well. The third sister, Sarah,



#### COLONIAL BRICK HOUSE

Built by John Green in 1822. Brick were made on the farm. Property acquired by Lawren Porter Lewis about 1850; passed to his son, John Lawren Lewis; now owned by Charles Hendrickson Lewis, son of John Lawren. Charles was born in this house. Quoting from a recent letter of Charles: "In its day the 'glory of Egypt' was great. The Martins, Taylors, Greens, Hendricksons, Washburns, Morrals, were large and active families. The 'fiddle and the Virginia Reel' were the 'Movies' then. I danced in the old house many times when a youngster. But along with other things temporal the scene has changed. When one reflects on the past a sort of sadness prevails. The smiling, hopeful faces of those years are gone, and the forceful families have been dispersed throughout the nation they helped to build. The mention of their names brings memories of happy days, though their ties and lines are broken and all but lost. It seems our duty now to search and reconstruct, in a certain spiritual sense, if not literally, the events of great local importance."

The house, rebuilt in 1892, is in Pitt Twp., Wyandot County, though originally in Salt Rock Twp., Marion County. Change in county boundary line a number of years ago threw it in Marion. Cut - Wyandot Co. Atlas.



about two years younger than Catharine, Married W. H. Hunt, cf Upper Sandusky. We always called him Henry. We knew them well, and saw them often. The youngest sister, Elizabeth, married your grandfather, John Wesley Hendrickson—his second wife. His first wife was Rosanna Martin, daughter of Robert Martin, who was called "Squire." Rosanna was your grandmether; so, you see, by his second marriage, your grandfather and my father were brothers-in-law."

Well, that was news to me; I had never known the marriage relationship. Then she continued: "Well, James Hall died soon after the birth of Elizabeth, and in a couple of years Sally married Ezekiel West. He was about five years older than Sally, but they were still young—about thirty. Sally and West had four children—three girls and a boy. The first girl, Rosanna West, married Drew Straw in 1849, the gold fever year. She was born Oct. 20, 1830. I remember it as tentwenty-thirty. The second girl was Aurilla; she married Robert Smith in 1860—just before the Civil War. The boy, James. died young, not married."

I then asked if Saloma had any sisters or brothers. (I might say that Mrs. Sears was always called "Sally"). She replied: "Yes, she had at least three sisters, and I can tell you their marriages but not the dates. It was along about 1819 or 1820 that her sister, Catharine Staley, married Anthony Bowsher. They had the first white child born in Salt Rock Township—in the Fall of 1820. Her name was Rosannah. Anthony soon started a store and Tavern here at Bowshersville, as they called it (two miles west of Harpster), because Anthony's father and two or three brothers lived there also, for a time. I remember one of them had twelve or fifteen children. My father knew the whole 'Kit and Kaboodle' of the Bowshers. You know he clerked for Anthony. He came out here on harse back with Anthony from Pennsylvania about 1830. Father was about fifteen then. The next Staley girl was Christine, who married Samuel C. Straw. He was a very fine man, well educated, a school teacher, and smart in business. You knew David Straw, of Corey; he was the oldest child of Samuel. The fourth Staley girl was Rosannah, who married Samuel Morral—the first Samuel. He came here early, soon as lands were sold. He must have been born about 1800. He died in 1880 and was 80 years old. He was one of the big men of Marion County, and laid out the town of Morral. They had a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Elizabeth. who married Elias Washburn and had a fine family. Samuel Morral and his wife and Elias Washburn and his wife are all buried in Little Sandusky cemetery (about two miles east of Harpster).

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A SECTION AND A SECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE ABOUT LOOKED the second secon THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T "My mother and her mother, Sally Saloma Staley-Hall-We t are buried in our lots in Oak Hill cemetery, Upper Sandusky, and her Head stone is the one that is mark 'Grandmother West'. My sister, Amanda, is there too; she died young. Well I guess that is about all I can tell you right now."

My wife, Frances, daughter of Mrs. Sears, and I, had been thoroughly enjoying this "set-two" with mother, because she seldom talked about "Family History", as she called it. Frances kept asking her questions and coaching her along. When we asked if there couldn't have been some "gossip" or "scandal in high life", she said, "No sir, everybody was alright in our day! Of course, there was the old Roseberry Wake, and Anthony Bowsher's funny stories, but I never could tell them just right." And that was the end of the conversation.

Strange how many years have passed since that happy day. She lived fourteen years, less only five days, from that Christmas day. She died Dec. 20, 1926. She was born Aug. 3, 1841, a short distance south of Bowshersville, having lived almost her entire life within a few miles of the place of her birth. How fortunate that her words were found and now speak the names of the important group who helped build the America she knew—Staley, Hall, Bowsher, Straw, Morral, West, Smith, Harpster, Miller, Hunt, Bay, and Hendrickson. To these names, of course, must be added others by direct blood lines and marriages—Olney, McElvey, King, Lewis Rhoads, Everett, Davis, and Palmer, who were part of this great companionable community of typical loyal citizens.

CHARLES HENDRICKSON LEWIS, Harpster, Ohio.

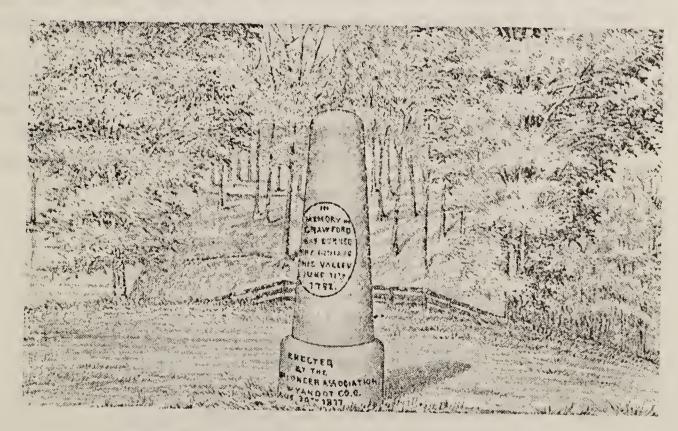
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### JOHN STEWART AND THE WYANDOT MISSION

John Stewart went to the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, as a Methodist Missionary, in 1816. Stewart was a Mulatto, born free in Powhatton County, Virginia, whose parents claimed that Indian blood coursed through their veins, but of what tribe is not known. He gained favor with the Wyandots and many of them were converted to Christianity. A Mission Church was built but later was neglected. In more recent times it has been restored. The above cut - taken from the Wyandot County Atlas, published 1879 - is a likeness before restoration.



### COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD MEMORIAL

On June 11, 1782, Colonel William Crawford was burned at the stake by the Delaware Indians. He had led a Company of Volunteers against the Red men, who had broken their Treaties. He was captured and put to death. The Memorial was erected about 1840, near the spot where Crawford was burned, Wyandot County, a few miles northeast of Bowshersville. Cut from Wyandot County Atlas of 1879,



### THE FAREWELL OF THE WYANDOTS

[Wyandot County Atlas - published 1879]

In 1842 the Wyandot Indians by treaty ceded their Reservation, twelve miles square - just north of the present town of Harpster, Wyandot County - to the United States Government. In the Spring of 1843: they prepared to vacate their old home. The parting scene at Upper Sandusky is said to have been most touching. They held various meetings, religious and otherwise. In 1816 John Stewart (and later other Missionaries) had carried the Gospel to them and a mission church had been built. They removed the remains of Stewart, and of their beloved Indian Pastor - Simundewat (murdered by whites) - to the burial ground at the old Mission. A touching address was delivered by the Rev. Squire-Grey-Eyes. He bade an affectionate farewell to the large assembly of whites present, exhorting them to be good Christians and meet him in heaven. He apostrophized, in a sublime and pathetic manner, all the objects of their former home - no longer theirs. He bade adicu to the Sandusky, in whose waters they had fished, in whose rools they had laved. He saluted the woods and plains where he and his ancestors had lived and hunted for many generations. He bade farewell to the graves of his ancestors.

As an Indian Squir-Grey-Eyes would have stopped here, but as a Christian he closed his address with touching remarks about the Church where they had worshipped, built by the good white man for their use, and within whose walls they had so often been blessed. The first morning of their journey westward was more like a funeral procession than anything else. The following poem, published in the old Atlas, expresses the sentiment of the tribe as they took their departure - quoted in part.

Adieu to the graves where my fathers now rest!

For I must be going afar to the West.

I've sold my possessions; my heart's filled with woe,

To think I must lose them; alas, I must go.

Adieu, ye tall oaks in whose comforting shade In childhood I rambled - in innocence played! My dog and my hatchet, my arrow and bow, Are still in remembrance, alas, I must go!

Sandusky, Tymochtee, and broken-Sword streams, No more shall I see you, except in my dreams. Adieu to the marshes where cranberries grow; O'er the great Mississippi, alas, I must go!

Adieu! dear white friends, who taught me to pray,
And worship my Master and Savior each day.
Pray for the poor Native, whose eyes overflow
With tears at our parting; alas, I must go.

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# ANTHONY BOWSHER

FOUNDER OF BOWSHERSVILLE

In preceding sketches Mr. Lewis has given a good picture of the backgrounds and setting of our community story. Outstanding families and individuals have been mentioned and important historical events noted. We come now to consider with more detail the careers of some of these hardy pioneers who laid the foundations of this prosperous and ideal American Community.

Anthony Bowsher was one of the first settlers in Wyandot County after that section of the state was opened for settlement. Old records reveal that he located there in 1819. He was then a young man, about twenty, and had recently married Catharine Staley (Aug. 4, 1819) at Circleville, Ohio.

His father and grandfather, and others of the Bowsher Clan, had migrated from Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1808, and settled on the Scioto river near Circleville. When new lands were opened for settlement farther north in the state young Anthony and bride decided to get in on the ground floor. They selected a tract of land in the southern part of Wyandot County, about two miles west of the present town of Harpster, on what is now Highway 294 (running eastwest), and the old road from Columbus to Toledo (north-south). Here they built a log cabin which they called "Garbland." In this cabin the first school of the County was conducted.

Peter Bowsher, Anthony's father, and other members of the family, moved to "Bowshersville" from Circleville in 1821. Peter was an expert blacksmith, and run a shop there for many years. Anthony soon opened a store and Inn, and Bowshersville, the first permanent white settlement in Wyandot County, became the center of Industry for this wide frontier community. The Inn and blacksmith shop were of commanding importance as here the Stage coaches enroute between Columbus and Toledo stopped over for rest, relays and accourrements. Many distinguished personages of the day were refreshed at the Bowsher Hostelry.

Bowshersville was also a Trading Post for the Indians. The Wyandot Reservation, twelve miles square, lay just to the north, and the Deleware, three miles square, was a few miles

- ANTHONY DOWNERS

east. The Bowshers were great friends of the Wyandots. It was some twenty years after the arrival of the Bowshers before the Wyandots moved away and in all that time nothing marred their intimate friendship.

In 1828 Anthony had the village of Bowshersville platted; there were 34 lots. The Bowshers themselves would make up a small village, and no doubt others desired to settle there. Peter, whose wife was Elizabeth Harpster (married in Penn. about 1798), had eleven children, of whom Anthony was the oldest. Most of these married and settled in or near Bowshersville. Anthony and wife had nine children, seven of whom grew up and married there (two died young). The oldest child, Rosanna, born 1820, was the first white child born in Salt Rock Township. Shortly after her birth there was an election held in the community and when Anthony went to vote he was challenged on the grounds of being under age. He could not prove his age but declared that as he had a wife and new baby he thought he was elligible. He voted.

Anthony is said to have been a man of impressive personality though of the rugged pioneer type. He was a good story teller and many of his stories are still current in those parts. Stories are told about him, picturing his peculiarities. One of the furnishings of his store was a barrel in which he kept his accounts, and when he could'nt find a certain scrap of paper he would yell, "who the h----'s been in my bar'l!" A customer came in one day to pay his account. Anthony took a dive into his barrel and brought up a scrap of paper with a large circle on it. He said to the customer, "you owe me for a cheese." "No," said the man, "I never bought a cheese from you, it was a grind stone I bought." "That's right," said Anthony, "by h---, I just forgot to put a square hole in the middle of it."

The "Parson" called one day and stayed for dinner. Anthony's wife cautioned him about using cuss words in the presence of His Reverence. During the conversation the Minister asked if there were many deer in those parts. Hunting deer seems to have been Anthony's favorite sport and he could get very enthusiastic in discussing it. He seems to have forgotten himself for the moment and replied to the Minister: "Why J----C----, man, the woods is full of 'em - you can't see the sky for their tails."

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One of the interesting, amusing, and somewhat grue-some incidents in which Anthony Bowsher figured was the burial of Ebenezer Roseberry in "Egypt." "Eb," as he was known, came up from old New Orleans and settled in Grand Prarie Township, Marion County, in 1812, as the first settler in this locality after the Indian Reservations had been moved farther north. A few years later, in the shifting of County boundaries, his property was thrown in a new Township yet to be named. Eb was out hunting one day and "crippled the biggest buck deer I ever saw!" In his haste in following the deer he stumbled over a rock. On examining the rock he found it to be a rock of solid white salt. In telling the incident to a group of pioneers one of them suggested that the new Township be called Salt Rock. And so, in 1820, according to this legend, the Township got its name.

Eb kept a Tavern, which seems to have been very popular with the pioneers. He sold 'Fire water,' and seems to have used plenty of it himself. The story goes that just before he died (about 1835) he arranged for his own "wake" by providing a barrel of whiskey, with the understanding that it was to be used in the ceremonies, and that every time the 'mourners' took a drink they were to stand him up and give him a drink also. We may well imagine that Eb was well embalmed. The story includes the information that Eb appointed John Green Master of Ceremonies and Anthony Bowsher as Chief Cook. The wake lasted four days and nights. Then they started to the graveyard with the body, but before arriving they lost him from the sled. Discovering their loss they went back and found him, and buried him right there!

It was reported that Eb's money was buried with him, or at least was "lost." Attempts have been made to locate it. Even in recent years it is reported that a man there had a "finder" for locating metal, and had used it in searching for "Old Roseberry's gold."

In the Wyandot County Atlas, published 1879, the compiler says that Anthony Bowsher, then quite aged, confirmed reports about the burial of Roseberry, stating that he was present, and that while some things reported about the event were exagerations they did no injustice to the parties concerned.

For some forty years Anthony Bowsher lived at Bowshers-ville, but with the passing of the Stage coach he moved to Corey, Ohio, where he died in 1890, at the age of 91.

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### ROBERT ASHLEY MARTIN



MARTIN GRAVESTONE

Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Marion County, Ohio.

Inscriptions:

ROBERT A. MARTIN

Died

Feb. 11, 1868

Aged

87 y. 8 m. 8 d.

(Other side - Robert's second wife)

**JEMIMA** 

Wife of R. A Martin

Died

May 19, 1883

Aged

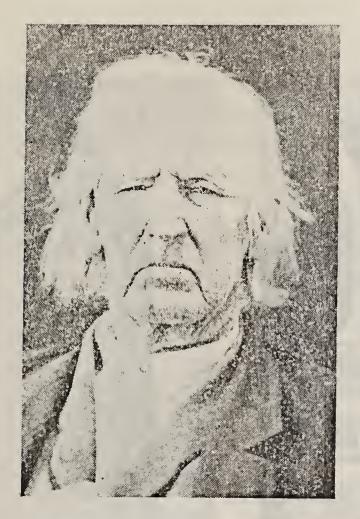
86 y. 5 m. 11 d.

Robert Ashley Martin was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, June 3, 1780, and died in Marion County, Ohio, February 11, 1868. According to his daughter, Sarah Norris (Martin) Taylor, Robert's father was Thomas, a brother of Luther and Lenox of Old Town, Maryland, and that Thomas was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and away from home when Robert was born. Robert and a brother, Luther, who died young, were the only children of Thomas and Margaret (Cooper) Martin.

This statement seems to be true because, as reported by Robert's son, Abel Renick Martin, Robert, when but a child, was placed with his uncle Luther and remained till he was sixteen years of age. He then became a sailor for five years, after which he married Sarah B. Norris, January 13, 1801.

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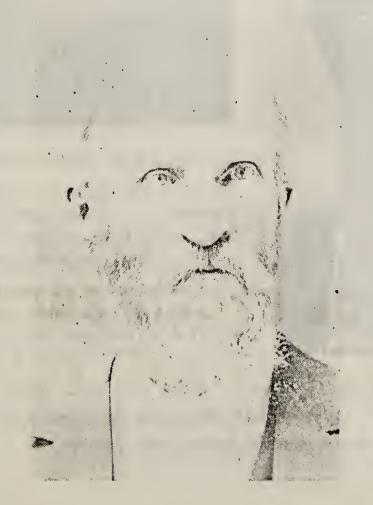
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ROBERT ASHLEY MARTIN



JEMIMAH [GREEN] MARTIN

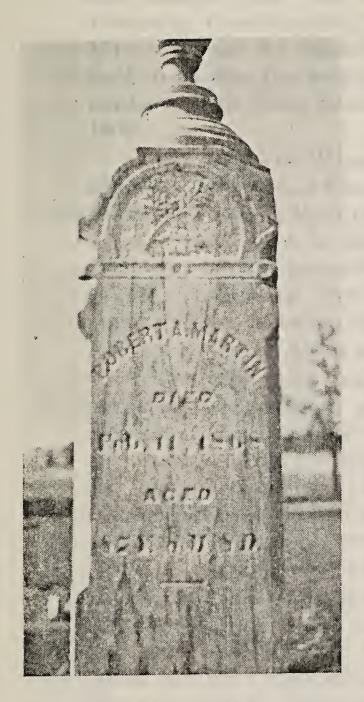


EDWARD NASH



NINA [GREEN] NASH [Dau. of John and Jemin ah Green]

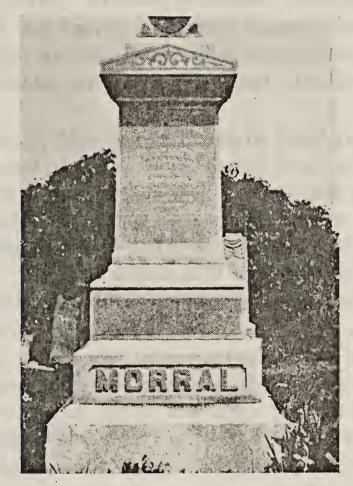




ROBERT ABEL MARTIN

Grave Stone - Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Marion County, Ohio. Inscription: "Robert A. Martin - Died Feb 11 1868 Aged 87 y. 8 m. 8 d."

Other side of stone:
''Jemima - wife of R. A. Martin
Died May 19 1883 Aged 86 y 5 m 11 d.''





Above (right) Stone (two views) in Little Sandusky Cemetery. Rosannah was a Staley before her marriage to Morral in 1827. She was a sister of Catharine, who married Anthony Bowsher in 1819.



Robert engaged in farming for a short time in Virginia, but, hearing the "call of the west," he and his wife moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1802. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1826 he moved his family to Marion County, entered land from the Government and became one of the pioneer residents of Salt Rock Township, where he lived until his death in 1868.

His first wife, Sarah B, Norris, was born in Virginia, October 16, 1783, died at the age of fifty, in 1834, and was buried in the Martin plot on their own land. Their son, Luther, born August 15, 1809, died in 1837, was buried beside his mother. They had built a large double log house in 1827, which was still in use in 1881, being the birth place of a man still living in the community. Now, however, only the oldest residents know the exact location of the old house and burial plot.

The old house was of special interest because of its proportions - large doors and finish - and was of importance for more than half a century in the life of the large Martin family and broad territory. Robert Ashley and wife had thirteen children, nine of whom were boys. The Marion County Atlas (1879) states that the first hunting dogs in the county were licught by Robert Martin and his sons in 1826.

In 1853 they moved from the old log house to a large farm house they built on the west bank of Little Sandusky Creek, just south of the Wyandot County line, and on the corner, between the creek and the old Radnor road. The famous Green brick house was but a short distance north of the line, and on the west side of the road. These two homes with their many happy occupants were the center of "Egypt" and added greatly to the activities of that already widely known community.

Robert married a second time, in 1836, Jemima (Smith) Green, Widow of John Green, a prominent man who died in 1834. They had two daughters, the youngest dying young. The oldest, Sarah Norris (named after Robert's 1st wife), was born February 19, 1838, and later became the wife of Amos Taylor. After the death of Robert the Taylors excelsuled and enlarged the Martin home (1873). Both Robert and Jeminiah died in the Martin-Taylor house.

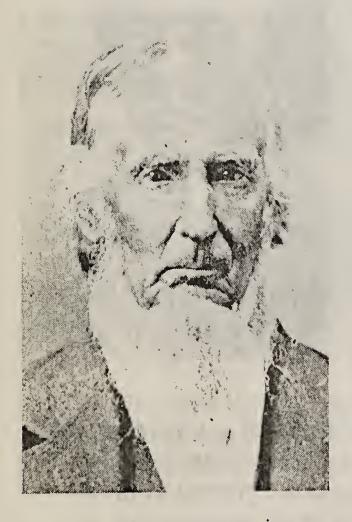
Robert Ashley Martin was a man of more than ordinary ability, very active in community affairs and successful in business. He was widely known as "Squire Martin," having been Justice of the Peace for many years, and was generally popular.

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#### CHILDREN OF ROBERT ASHLEY MARTIN

- 1. MARGARET COOPER born June 12, 1802.
- 2. JOSEPHUS born Sept. 30, 1803, died March 10, 1892. Married 1st, about 1825, Catherine Summerfelt called 'Kitty Ann' in Virginia. This match was opposed, according to family tradition, by Robert A., who offered Josephus a tract of valuable land if he would not marry Kitty Ann. But love prevailed; they were married, and in 1836 they moved west and settled in Adams County, Indiana.

Catherine died about 1840, leaving a young baby and several older children. Before her death she asked 'cousin Ellen' (Ellen Cresap Martin Deffenbaugh - No. 116 in Cresap Gene.) to care for her infant babe. Josephus made frequent trips to the Deffenbaugh home (also in Adams County, Ind.) to see his child. Eventually he fell in love with Elizabeth, (No. 491), the seventeen year old daughter of the Deffenbaughs. Again



#### JOSEPHUS MARTIN

Josephus and Elizabeth prospered on their farm in Adams County, Ind., and raised a large family of children. Many of their descendants are living there, one of them on the old Martin Homestead.

He was a highly respected man in his community, was well read and took an active part in community affairs. He died March 10, 1892, in his 89th year.

Elizabeth died in 1909, also age 89.

Account of Josephus by Mrs. B. R. Farlow, a grandulece, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Photo loaned by Mrs. Wm. R. Gump, a niece, of Morral, Ohio.

Josephus was opposed in marriage. The parents of Elizabeth objected to the match and sent her away to school in Bluffton, Indiana, hoping to break up the romance. Then, according to the story, Josephus started to Bluffton in a sleigh to marry Elizabeth. Her father, John Deffenbaugh, started after him on a horse, hoping to stop the wedding. So there was a race from Geneva, Indiana, to Bluffton - about forty miles - between the sleigh and the horseman. The sleigh won, Deffenbaugh arriving about ten minutes after the couple were married.

### STATIONAL TRANSPORT OF PARTY

- 3. WILLIAM L. born February 13, 1806. No other record.
- 4. JAMES COOPER born June 12, 1808. No other record.
- 5. LUTHER born August 15, 1809, died 1837.
- 6. HENRY H. born September 29, 1812. no other record.
- 7. THOMAS C. born January 28, 1815, died August 27, 1824.
- 8. JOHN WESLEY born Sept, 14, 1816, died February 27, 1873. Grave stone Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Marion County, Ohio.



#### JOHN WESLEY MARTIN

Garve stone of John Wesley's wife, which is in the Green Cemetery, Wyandott County, bears the inscription:

Mary Wife of John W. Martin Died 13 Jan 1837 Aged 21 ys 10 mo & 4 days.

Compiler does not have her family name.

- 9. ABEL RENNICK born August 4, 1819, died August 24, 1897. Married Mary Ann Brady (1831-1917). Grave stone, Pleasant Hill Ce.
  - 10. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN born January 16, 1821. No record.
  - 11. ELIZABETH born January 9, 1823, died young.
- 12. ROSANNAH FETTER , born October 9, 1825, died April 11,
- 1852. Married John Wesley Hendrickson his first wife.
  - 13. SARAH born July 13, 1828, died June 26, 1836.

(Second Marriage)

14. SARAH NORRIS - born February 19, 1838, died Jan. 14, 1914. Married, Dec. 1, 1859, Amos Taylor. See 'Taylor Family.'

Another daughter by second wife died young.

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### THE HENDRICKSON FAMILY

James and Anna Bowman Hendrickson, born about 1750, lived in the state of Delaware. According to information given to Charles Hendrickson Lewis a few years ago by their grand-daughter, Elizabeth Hendrickson Van Buren, who died in 1929 at the age of 101 years, they had the following children: Thomas Bowman, John, James, Samuel, Sally, Elizabeth, and Anna.

THOMAS BOWMAN HENDRICKSON was born in Delaware in 1784, died in Wyandot County, Ohio, August 14, 1875, at the age of 91 years. He seems to have located in Allegany County, Maryland, about 1810. In an old letter, still in existence, from James M. Cresap (Old Town, Maryland, 1813), to Michael Cresap on the Ohio River, mention is made of Thomas Hendrickson being drafted in the war (1812). He is also mentioned in another letter from J. M. C. to M. C., dated Old Town, June, 1817, indicating that he was still there at that time.

Thomas Bowman Hendrickson and Mary Martin were married in 1812. Mary was the daughter of Lenox and Elizabeth Martin. Elizabeth was the daughter of the first Captain Michael Cresap. Mary was born in Old Town, in 1793, died in Wyandot County, Ohio, May 6, 1860. They moved to Ohio about 1827, first securing lands in Marseilles Township. In 1830 they settled in Mifflin Township, Wyandot County. They prospered, and raised a large family of children. The cross roads near where they lived is still called 'Hendrickson corners,' the school 'Hendrickson School,' and the cemetery 'Hendrickson Cemetery.' In this cemetery both are buried, also others of the family. The plot was deeded to the Township by Hendrickson. Cut of the Hendrickson stones appear on another page of this book.

### CHILDREN - THOMAS B. AND MARY HENDRICKSON

- 1. MARIA dates not known. Married Merillo Gillette.
- 2. JOHN WESLEY born in October, 1814, died Nov. 27, 1884. Married 1st, 1841, Rosannah Fetter Martin, daughter of Squire Robert Ashley Martin. Married 2nd, Elizabeth Hall.
  - 3. HENRIETTA dates not known. Married Secratus Hartle.
  - 4. SOPHIE born 1824, died 1904. Not married.
- 5. ELIZABETH born 1828, died 1929, age 101 years. Married Ezra Van Buren (his 2nd wife). They had no children.
  - 6. JAMES LENOX died young.

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THOMAS BOWMAN HENDRICKSON



MARY (MARTIN) HENDRICKSON

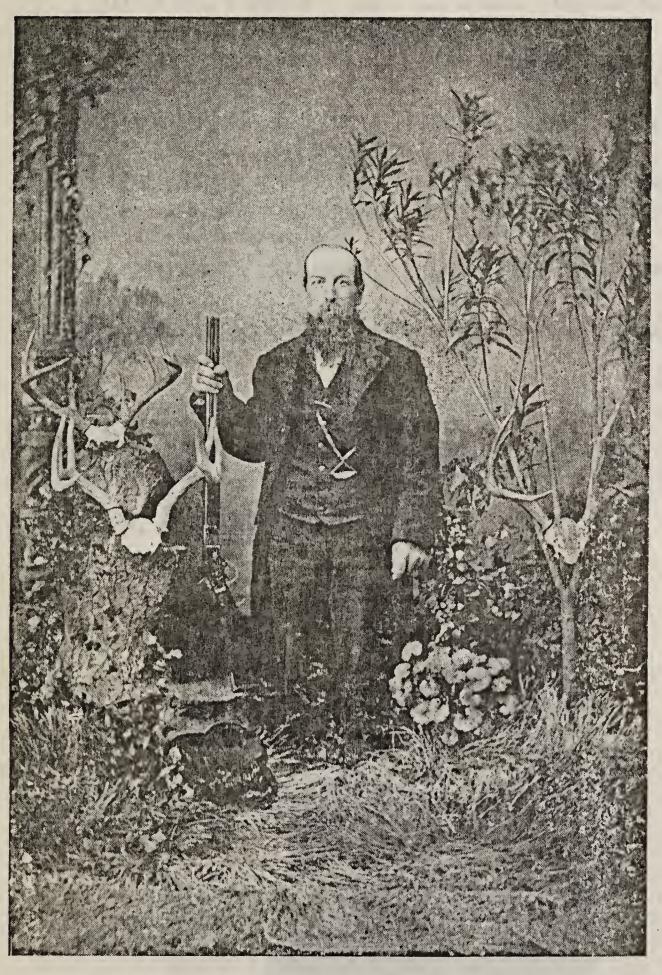


MARIA (HENDRICKSON) GILLETTE

See Text for data on the Hendrickson-Martin lineages.

Mrs. Gillette is the daughter, and Russell B. the son, of Thomas and Mary.





RUSSELL BIGLOW HENDRICKSON (1833-1884 -- See Genealogy)



- 7. MICHAEL CRESAP dates not known. Married 1st, Louise Eby - no issue. Married 2nd, Elizabeth Clemens.
- 8. RUSSELL BIGLOW b 1833, d 1884. Married Theresa A. Cook (1842-1884).

## CHILDREN OF MARIA (HENDRICKSON) AND MERILLO GILLETT

1. JEROME and 2. FRANK - on whom we have no data, except that they were prominent in business in New York, one of them having a seat on the Stock Exchange.

# CHILDREN OF JOHN WESLEY HENDRICKSON (First marriage)

1. WINFIELD SCOTT - no data, except that he was married and had several children.



#### ELLIOTT LENOX HENDRICKSON

2. ELLIOTT LENOX - b - - - , d April 12, 1905. Married Dec. 14, 1871, Lucy Phredonia Coe - Marion, O. - dau. of Truhman and Sylvia B. Coe. Lucy Phredonia, b Dec. 23, 1851, d May 18, 1936.



He was a Corporal in Company I, 191st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Inf., Civil War.





LUCY [COE] HENDRICKSON
[wife of E. Lenox]

BFRTHA [H.] HASSENSALL [dau. of Lenox and Lucy]

- 3. MARY LOUISA b June 21, 1848, d Feb. 1, 1874. Married Nov. 26, 1868, John Lawren Lewis (b May 23, 1847, d July 30, 1935). They lived at Harpster, Wyandot County, Ohio. He was a banker, had extensive land interests and other business.
  - 4. SARAH and 5. ANNA two daughters who died young.

#### [Second marriage]

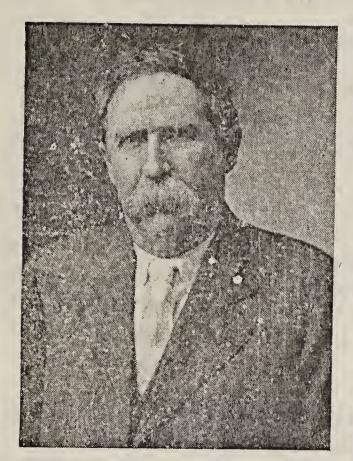
- 6. SAMUEL and 7. KATE, of whom we have no record.
- 8. OLIVE married Price no other record.
- 9. ROBERT K. b Oct. 9, 1855, d Feb. 20, 1940. Ridgeway, O.

# CHILDREN OF HENRIETTA (HENDRICKSON) AND SECRATUS HARTLE

- 1. AMERICUS VESPUCIUS b Jan. 19, 1846. Married Margaret Hastings. Issue.
  - 2. MARY E. b July 23, 1847, Married Joseph Sanford 3 children.
  - 3. SUSAN W. b Dec. 8, 1848. Married Mark Landor 3 children.
  - 4. MATILDA b July 12, 1851. Married Henry Heckathorn. Issue.
  - 5. SARAH b March 4, 1853. Not married.
  - 6. ADDISON F. 6 March 3, 1855. m Josephine Thompson. 5 ch.
- 7. ADAM M. b Dec. 8, 1857, m May 19, 1883, Rhoda A. Terry (b Jan. 10, 1859). They had 8 children.

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JOHN LAWREN LEWIS



MARY LOUISA (HENDRICKSON) LEWIS



CHARLES HENDRICKSON LEWIS



FRANCES EVALYN (SEARS) LEWIS

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MICHAEL CRESAP HENDRICKSON and 2nd wife had

1. BURR and 2. NORA, of whom we have no record.

# CHILDREN OF RUSSELL BIGLOW HENDRICKSON

- 1. LILLY married Henry Van Buren, d about 1936. Several child.
- 2. JULIA married Joseph Rangler.

# CHILDREN OF ELLIOTT LENOX HENDRICKSON

- 1. BERTHA married 1899 Ernest F. Hassensall, of Toledo, Ohio. He died in 1939. They had one daughter, Sylvia, who was married (now widowed), grad. Michigan State Uni. 1923. She has a son, five. They live with Mrs. Hassensall, Detroit, Mich.
  - 2. MARIE and 3. ETHEL, of whom we have no record. Two other daughters died young.

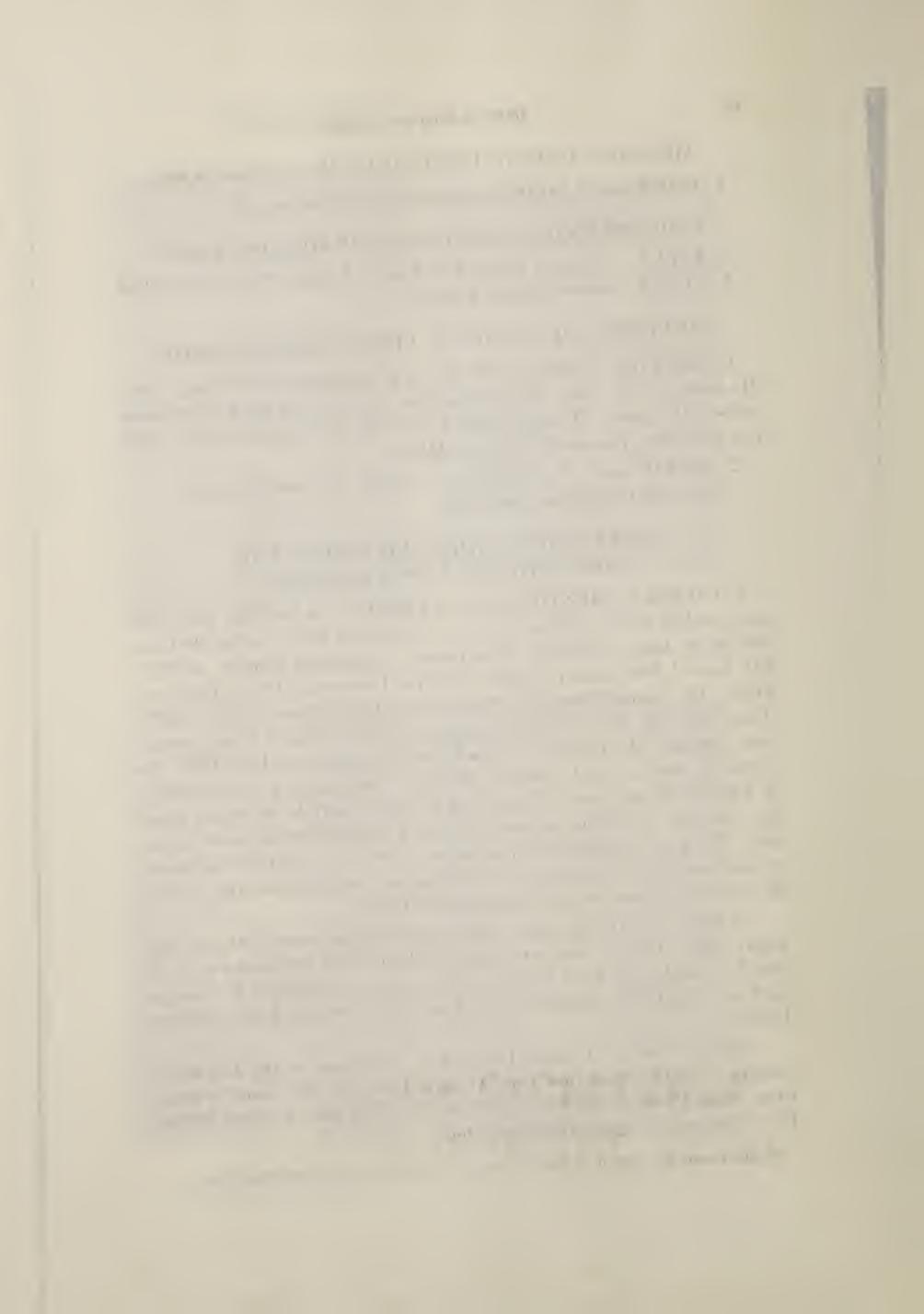
### MARY LOUISA (HENDRICKSON) AND JOHN LAWREN LEWIS had one son

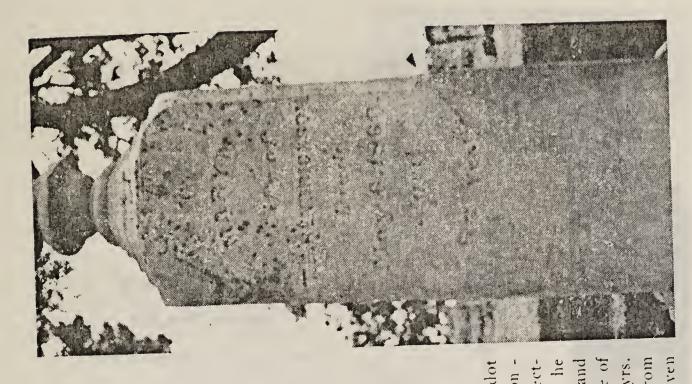
1. CHARLES HENDRICKSON LEWIS - b April 25, 1871, two and one-half miles south of the town of Harpster, Ohio, in the old Colonial brick house, built by John Green, a prominent pioneer, in 18221. Mr, Lewis' Alma Mater is Ohio Wesleyan University (1895), Delaware, Ohio. He married June 30, 1896, Frances Evelyn Sears (1872 - 1932). They had one son who died in infancy (1902). One of Ohio's prominent citizens, Mr. Lewis served as Lieutenant-Governor 1925-1927. He extensive farming and business interests, and is active in civic affairs. A Charter Member and official of the Cresap Society he has taken an active part in its affairs from the time of it organization twenty-six years ago. He gave excellent cooperation in the crection of the several Memmorials and the issuing of our various prints, including this one - as will be seen by his sketches and letters quoted herein.

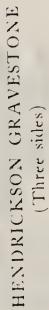
'Lewis' is a Welch name. This American line began with the emigrant, John Lewis, who came from Wales in 1661 and settled in Rode Island. Charles H. has a history of the Lewises which gives his lineage back to this Welch ancestor. John Lawren's father was Lawren Porter

Frances Evelyn (Sears) Lewis was a member of the Mayflower Society - tenth generation from William Brewster. Her number in the Ohio State Chapter was 84, general number 3716. She is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Uppper Sandusky, Ohio.

<sup>1</sup>Further mention is made of this old house in succeding pages, including a cut.



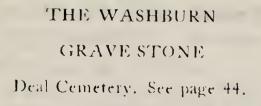


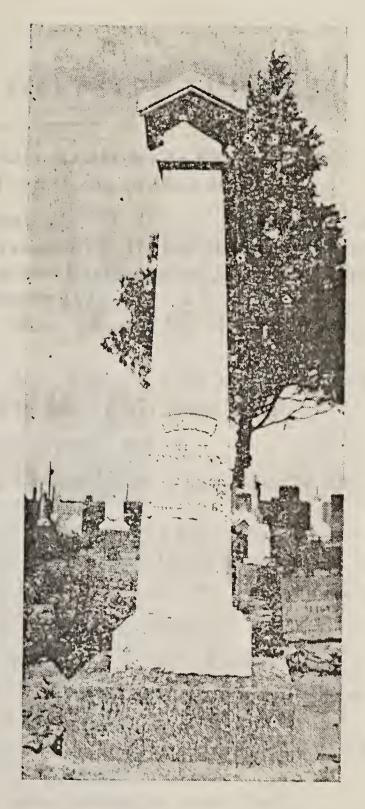


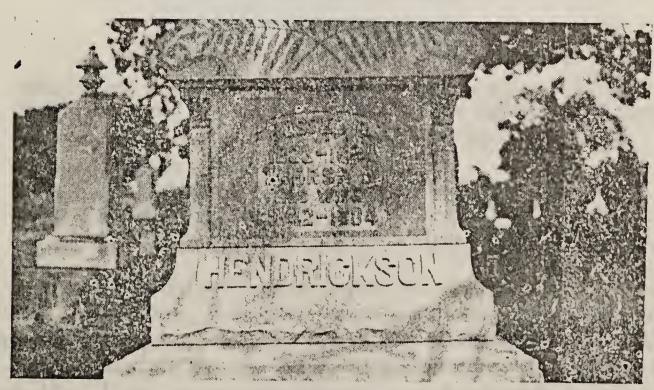
Hendrickson Cemetery, Mifflin Township, Wyandot County, Ohio. Inscriptions: "Thomas B. Hendrickson Died Aug 14, 1875 - aged 91 years. I am the Resurrection and the Life, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." "Mary M., Wife of Thomas B. Hendrickson, Died May 6, 1860 aged 66 yrs. I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."



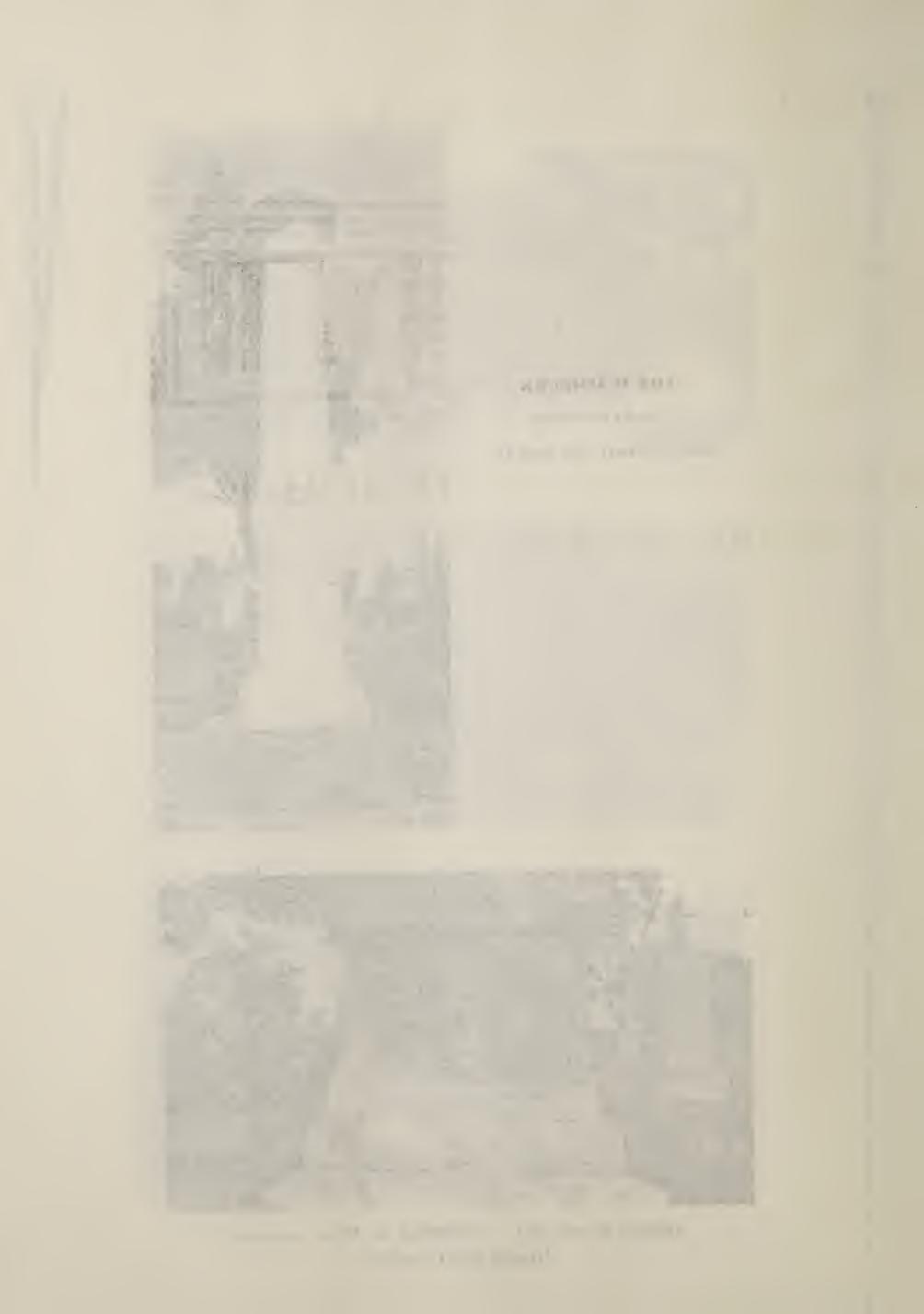








RUSSEL B. 1833-1884 - THERESA A. Wife - 1842-1884. [Hendrickson Cemetery]



### STALEY - HALL - HARPSTER LINEAGE

# DAUGHTERS OF JOHN STALEY Who migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio 1815.

- 1. SALLY SALOMA b March 19 1797, d - . Married 1818, James Hall, who served in the War of 1812. He had previously married, but his wife died while he was at war leaving one son, Anthony Fisher, Hall, b Dec. 14, 1816. James died in 1827.
- 2. CATHARINE b about 1800. Married Aug. 4, 1819, Anthony Bowsher (see pp. 25-27).
  - 3. CHRISTINE b abt 1802. Mar. Sept, 21, 1824, Samuel C. Straw.
  - 4. ROSSANNAH b about 1804. Mar. 1827, Samuel Morral.

### CHILDREN OF JAMES HALL

- 1. RACHEL SIMMONS b April 29, 1820, d September 29, 1867. Married David Harpster.
  - 2. CATHARINE 6 Jan. 23, 1822. Married John Miller.
  - 3. SARAH b March 5, 1824. Married W. Henry Hunt,
  - 4. ELIZABETH b May 10, 1826. Mar. John W. Hendrickson.

#### CHILDREN OF EZEKIEL WEST

(Sally Saloma (Staley) Hall m 2nd Dec. 13, 1828, Ezekiel West)

- 1. ROSSANNAH b Oct. 20, 1830. m March 3, 1849, Drew Straw.
- 2. AURILLA b Oct. 20, 1832. m March 27, 1850, Amos Bay.
- 3. AGNES NANCY b Oc. 14, 1835, m Apr 19, 1860, Robt Smith.
- 4. JAMES b Aug. 6, 1837. Died young.

[Dates from Bible of Robert Smith; furnished by his son Clare]

### GRAVE STONE INSCRIPTIONS

[David Harpster lot, Oak Hill Cem., Wyandot Co., O.]

Sally Saloma - 'Grandmother West' - b 1797- - - .

David Harpster - 1816-1898. Rachel S. Hall (wife) - 1820-1867.

Jane M. Harpster (2nd wife of David) - 1842-1899.

Amanda Harpster - 1839-1850.

Cyrus Sears - b Mar 10, 1832 - d Nov 30, 1909.

Sarah Sears - b Aug 3, 1841 - d Dec 20, 1926.

Iva Harpster Bones (wf of Wm. L.) - b Oct. 9 1846 - d Apr 1 1940.

This David Harpster was the grandfather of Frances Evelyn (Scars) Lewis (Mrs. Chas. H.), who when a young man clerked in the Anthony Bowsher store. Sarah Sears [Sarah Ann (Harpster) Sears] was Mrs. Lewis' mother. It was she who, on Christmas day, 1912, gave to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis much of the information on the above lineage (see pp. 22-24). She died in 1926 at the age of 85 years.

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### AMOS AND SARAH TAYLOR AND CHILDREN

SARAH NORRIS MARTIN - dau. of Robt. Ashley and second wife, Jemima (Green) Martin - was born Feb. 19, 1838, Marion Co., O., died there Jan. 14, 1914. She married Amos Taylor Dec. 1, 1859. Amos Taylor was born in Marion Co., Dec. 16, 1836; died there Feb. 2, 1896. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Davis) Taylor. Elizabeth was the daughter of Elisha Davis, an early settler of Marion County.

The parents of William came from Va. to Rose Co., O., when he was a child. The family moved to Marion when William was 21. The father died at the age of 58 and the mother at 42. They and a son and dau., John and Eliza, are buried in the Deal Cem., Salt Rock Twp.



- 1. LOUISA b March 30, 1861, d Nov. 11, 1913. Married Thomas Hedges. No issue.
- 2. ELIZABETH b Nov., 1862, d Aug. 30, 1935. Married James L. Bender. No issue.
- 3. CORA b March 17, 1864, d Dec. 12, 1935. Married James E. Lewis. Son, Robert, b April 19, 1907.
- 4. KATHARINE b May 11, 1867, d Feb., 1935. Married Ozias Washburn. Two children, Mildred and Carl.
- 5. ANN b April 11, 1872. Married Perry E. Lawrence, Apr. 1902. Children: Amos Taylor b May 16, 1903, d Aug. 10, 1916; Sarah K. b 1909. Mar. Charlton Myers; they have a daughter, Sarah Ann.
  - 6. HORTENSE b Oct. 19, 1873, d Oct. 7, 1881.
- 7. HARPSTER b Aug. 2, 1875 d - . Married Nellie McClain. One daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

COLUMN TAXABLE PARTY.



Ozias Washburn, who married Katherine Taylor, was the son of Elias and Elizabeth (Morral) Washburn, Elizabeth being the dau. of the first Samuel Morral and Rosannah (Staley), a sister of Catharin (Staley) wife of Anthony Bowsher. Thus a granddaughter of Robert A. Martin married a grandson of Rosannah Staley.





Mr. and Mrs. C. E. MOUNT Mrs. WILLIAM MILLER
[Lovina and Rose, daughters of Abel Renick Martin]

## MARTIN-TAYLOR FAMILY REUNION - 1907

The Annual Reunion of the Martin-Taylor family was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Gump, near Morral, Sunday, June 16. The day was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gump, and they received many useful and valuable presents.

Those attending were: Mr. and Mrs. Gump; Mrs. Sarah Taylor; Mrs. Ann Martín; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lucas and son; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Miller and son; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mount and daughter; C. H. Barth; Míss Marguerite Beck; Mrs. Ozías Washburn and children; Herman Martin and family; Mrs. William Beck; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hedges; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Martin and granddaughter.

Those from a distance were: Mrs. Harriet Brady of Marion; J. L. Bender and family of Delaware; P. M. Weimer and family of Upper Sandusky; J. S. Neff and family of Marion; Mr. and Mrs. James P. Gump of Marion; Will DeLong and family of Marion; Garfield Mc-Michaels and family, George P. Martin and family, Elger Pfleiderer, Lycurgus Marshall, all of Bucyrus; Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lawrence and drughter, and Harpster Taylor of Harpster; Pauline Brittan of Delaware.

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The foregoing sketch, taken from the Marion County (O.) Star, June, 1907, lists a goodly number of the Martin descendants and shows their interest in keeping alive the Clan Spirit. Several of them have passed on since then. We list below the children of Abel Renick Martin, whose descendants made up most of this group.

# CHILDREN OF ABEL RENICK MARTIN

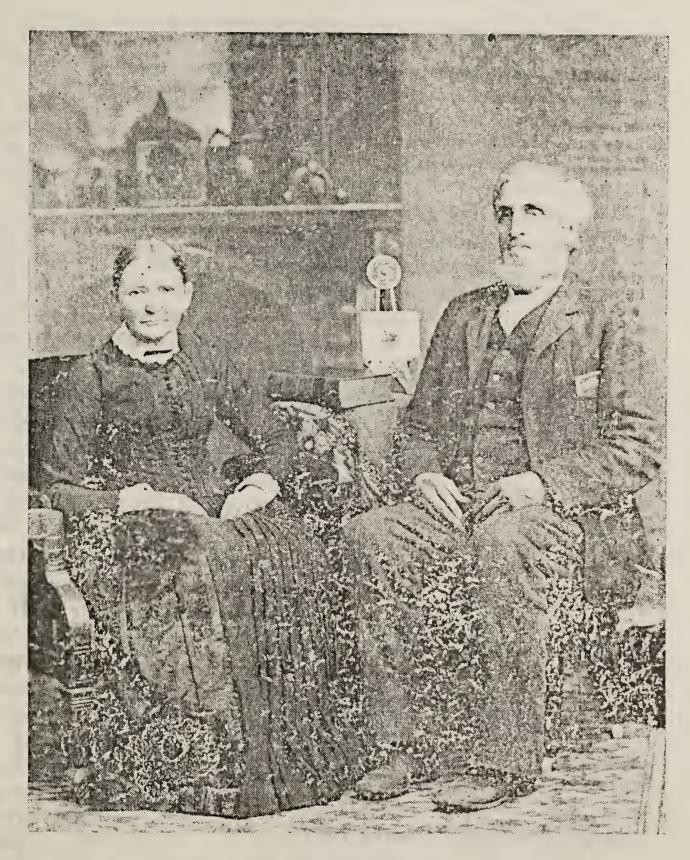
Abel Renick was born Aug. 4, 1819, died Aug. 24, 1897. Married Feb. 2, 1851, Mary Ann Brady, born July 23, 1831, d Oct. 18, 1917.

- 1. JOHN B. b April 9, 1852, d Oct. 18, 1938. Married Sarah May. Children: (1) Della, m William W. Morral. (2) Ann, m J. T. Lucas, and they have George, and Evelyn, who married Clyde Forrey. (3) Vernon, m Edna Crim; they have a daughter, Zilpha.
- 2. PHEBE LOUISA b Dec. 11, 1854. Married June 16, 1882, William B. Gump (b Nov. 2, 1853). No issue. Live at Morral, O.
- 3. ROSE b Nov. 1, 1857, d Oct. 29, 1910. Married William W. Miller. One son, Ralph.
- 4. LOVINA b June 19, 1860. Married Charles E. Mount. Dau., Phebe, who married Nile Louthan, of Springfield, O.
  - 5. FRANK b Feo. 4, 1863, d Oct. 20, 1881. Not married.
- 6. ELLEN b Dec. 19, 1865. Married March 10, 1886, Scott Neff. Six sons: Frank; Fred; Orla; Edgar; Clifford; Don.
  - 7. MAGGIE b Sept. 21, 1868, d Nov. 15, 1878.
  - 8. EMMA b July 5, 1871, d Nov. 12, 1878.
  - 9. CLARA b March 12, 1874, d Dec. 25, 1881.
- 10. HERMAN ABEL b'Oct. 15, 1876. Married Imo Beck. Issue: Hopewell; Lanole; Jack.

From a letter from Charles H. Lewis to the compiler - not originally intended for publication - I quote the following:

"April 2, 1941. Today I visited Mrs. William B. Gump, at Morral, Ohio. She was Phebe Louisa Martin, daughter of Abel Renick, who was the son of Robert Ashley Martin. Mrs. Gump is past 86, but stil active, and her husband is living, also 86. She remembered much family history and verified several items given me many years ago by two aged aunts, Elizabeth Hendrickson Van Buren and Sarah Norris Martin (both deceased). She told me where several of the early Martins were buried, including her father and grandfather, and loand me old photographs of her father and mother, also of Josephus and John, her two uncles [they appear in this book]. Mrs. Gump's sister, Mrs. Lovina (Martin) Mount, gave me a list of their father's large family. These two sisters are the only ones still living of Abel Renick's family."

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ABEL RENICK MARTIN AND WIFE

Abel Renick was the son of Robert Ashly by his first wife (Sarah B. Norris). He was born August 4, 1819, died 1897. His wife was Mary Ann Brady - born 1831, died 1917. They lived in Marion County ("Fgypt"), and are buried there in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Photo loaned by Phoebe Louisa Gump (Mrs. William) of Morral, Ohio, daughter of Abel.



# We Romance of Family Research.

To any one who is at all interested there is a thrill in research work. This is especially true of one interested in family or community history. Contacting the older ones of Clan or community constitutes what we call the "Personal Touch" in research work. And searching old records, deciphering old letters and gravestone inscriptions, etc., is intriguing if one is inclined and has the time. The compiler has received letters from Mr. Charles H. Lewis, telling of his experiences white gathering data on the families and communities featured herein. Excerpts are quoted in preceding pages, and I here quote others which are of genuine interest - connecting with p. 40.

"April 2, 1941. After a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Gump I went to the old cemetery, 'Pleasant Hill', in Marion County, where I easily found the Robert A. Martin stone. It is about eight feet high, in three sections. Across base on west side is the name 'MARTIN'. On the same side higher up are the words 'Father' and 'Mother', with the design of clasped hands between." [see p. 28 for inscription and cut]

"April 19, 1941. Today I went to the home of John Hedges, who was born near the old home of Robert A. Martin. He knows the changes that have taken place there within the last three quarters of a century. He is a keen observer with a remarkable memory for detail. Here I met another gentleman, Albert Bosley, nephew of Mr. Hedges, who says he was born in the old 'Bobby' Martin house in 1881. The old double log house, built about 1827, was wrecked a few years ago. An old Martin graveyard used to be near, but it too was dismantled several years ago and the stones taken for 'walks' by a man who was 'clearing up' the place. Mr. Hedges says he remembers the old graveyard with an old rail fence around it, and that he had eaten apples from an old rambow tree that used to grow in the corner of the orchard. He remembered the names of many of those buried there and the location of the graves. We will upset the walk-stones if necessary to get names and dates.

"In another old cemetery a few miles distant, on the Taylor land, I found a stone to 'Mary - wife of John W. Martin.' Also stones to two of the once prominent Green family - father and son: 'John Green, born Dec. 21, 1795 - d Oct. 2, 1834.' 'Amos Green b Apr 20 1822 - d Aug 12 1851'."

"April 29, 1941. I made a great find today. I visited the old Deal Cemetery, and in conversation with Mr. and Mis. Harry A. Hall, who live on the old Washington Deal farm, they mentioned an old letter in their possession. Immagine my thrill when I discovered it to be a letter in the handwriting of Lenox Martin, my great-great grandfather, dated Oct. 10, A. D., 1838, and mailed from Old Town, Maryland. It is addressed: 'Mr. Robert Martin Living near the Line between Marion County and Crawford County State of Ohio Bowser-Ville Post Office.'

"It is clearly and well written and well preserved. It mentions names in the Martin family hitherto unknown to me - nicces, nephcws, and a brother of Lenox. It contains important information on the affairs of the early Martins. The letter informs Robert that 'a Lawyer, Geo. W. Nabb, of Balto(more), has discovered that the heirs of Bro. Luther (Martin, deceased) have a legal claim to a part of Colo. (Aaron) Burr's estate in New York.'

'Lawyer Nabb offers to recover for the heirs for one-half, he to bear all expenses. On what grounds this claim was based or what became of the case I have not yet discovered. It is known that Luther Martin lived in the home of Aaron Burr the last three years of his life, dying there in 1826. Aunt Sarah Martin Taylor once told me that Luther had become surery on a bond for Burr at one time and had it to pay. Some settlement may have been due Luther as a result of this.

"But talk about 'stranger than fiction'! The circumstance of the preservation of this old letter and its coming into my hands just when in search of Martin data seems, indeed, providential. Once more the hand of destruction was stayed as a bunch of 'trash' was being burned when one of the Martin families was moving. A bystander remarked that the old papers should be kept. He was handed this old letter, with the remark 'well, you may keep this one if you want it,' The rest of the 'trash' went up in flames. The man who thus received the old letter was Mr. Hall, His wife gave me the letter today.

The old letter was addressed to 'Bowsei Ville Post Office.' Well, strange as it seems, I now own the land on which the old Bowsherville store and Post Office used to stand when Bowshers Ville was the commercial center of this frontier territory. Nothing there now but a cross-roads - still called Bowshersville. We plow the field and still find brick, stone, and pieces of dishes where the buildings stood. There is, however, one silent sentinel left which has kept watch through the generations - an old elm tree, now large and beautiful, within one hundred feet of where the buildings stood. It is old enough to span the period from the days when the Wyandots were the only population. If it could talk what stories it could tell!

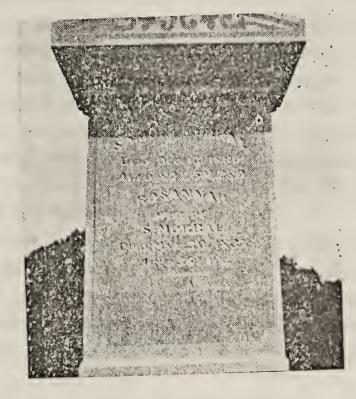
"The Halls also gave me a list of the inscriptions on the stones in the old graveyard on the place. There were 88. In this list I made another discovery - the name of my grandfather Lewis' mother, 'Sally (Porter), wife of Kenyon Lewis - 1835'. I had never known of her burial place, though the story of her death by being thrown from a horse had been a family legend. Kenyon Lewis moved to Knox County, Ill., and died there about 1850. A son, Leroy (d 1836), and daughter, Lovisa, and husband, Gildert Palmer (d 1835), are buried by Sally in this cemetery."

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"One thing is noticable in examining these old grave stones - abut seventy-five per cent of the deceased were young - from 20 to 50 years - and sometimes died in groups, indicating epidemic or lack of proper medical and nursing facilities, common to pioneer life. Those who did live to old age seem to have reached 80 or 90, indicating the survival of the fittest."





DEAL CEMETERY Inscriptions

Marion County - Salt Rock Twp.

Darius Washburn born July 8 1825 died Nov. 11 1873

Eusan wife of D Washburn b Oct. 20 1833 d June 24 1861 [dau of John and Jemima Green]

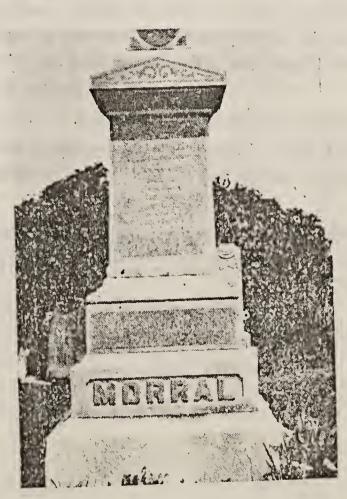
Arabella dau, of D & S Washburn b Jan 2 1855 d April 15 1863

Sally Lewis wife of Kenyon Lewis d Apr 24 1835 age 48 y 2 mo 14 d

# LEFTLE SANDUSKY CEMETERY

Samuel Morral d Dec 10 1880 aged 80 Y 5 M 25 D.

Rosannah wife of S. Morral D. Mar. 30 1837 Aged 36 Years.



Rosannah was a Staley, sister of Catharine, who married Anthony Bowsher. There are many other pioneers buried in these old cemeteries.

MARYLAND MISTORICAL SOCIETY



## APOLOGY

The preparation of this booklet was begun several months ago - before our country became involved in war. Original plans were to extend our research and include more material on the prominent families of "Bowshersville" and "Egypt". We intended to carry the genealogies of these families down to the youngest of the lines. But radically changed conditions in our country have made a continuation of the work very difficult, hence we have decided to present in this print the material we have, with the expectations of extending the work when conditions are more favorable. We will be constantly on the alert for additional material.

We who have been engaged in the research, editorial and mechanical work now find ourselves involved in activities and conditions which we did not anticipate a few months ago. Our cousins and friends will understand, I am sure, and will be appreciative of our effort, and charitable toward our shortcomings in the present sketch.

We invite our readers - especially those of the families included here - to write us and be free to offer suggestions, point out errors and send new data. We desire dates: birth, marriage, death: and other items of interest on any of the families.

Incomplete though it is, we believe this brochure a contribution to family and community genealogy and history. It at least is an introduction, and constitutes a foundation for further research and recording.

Our readers will understand that some of the old photographs were faded and otherwise imperfect, hence clear impression was impossible.

J. ORD CRESAP McComb, Mississippi May, 1942.

# VOGACE:

#### LETTER - LENOX MARTIN TO ROBERT MARTIN

Octbr. 10th A.D. 1838

Dear Cousin Robert )

I enclose you a Copy of a Letter I have just recd. from Mr. Thos. McCormick of Brook Ville Montgomery County Md. who married two of my nieces, and yr Cousins, Eliza & Letitia Martin, Daughters of Bro. Ireneous M- You will understand that there is a prospect of receiving a pretty large sum from the Estate of Colo. Burr of N. York- And all of Brother Luther's heirs in this part of the world have entered into a Contract with a Lawyer Nabb (who first made the discovery for us) to give him 1-2 of all that he may be able to recover, he to be at all Expenses & all Risque & we to pay nothing.- I have copied and enclose the Power of Attorney & the Deed for you to sign both and have them Executed and Certified and sent on to Mr. Geo. W. Nabb to Bolto. as soon as possible- Here follows Mr McC' Letter &c--

## "Balto. Octr 3, A.D. 1838--

Dear uncle Lenox, We, Thos McC. & Letitia his wife, Lenox I Martin Hannah & Mariah Martin, are all here, and in Company with Thos. & Mary Martin, have given a Regular power of Atty. to Mr. Geo. W. Nabb, and also executed a Deed for one-half the property he may obtain in the City & State of New York, for the heirs of Luther Martin, and I have in my possession an article of agreement in which he is bound to be at all costs & charges of every description, and that the heirs and their heirs and assigns &c are to be released & exempted from every and all Expense Charges Services &c. attending this suit- I herewith send you copies of the power of Attorney, and of the Deed for you and Cousin Luther to execute, which you will please have attended to immediately and enclose them to G. W. Nabb Esqr Balto- You will see that the said writings have to be executed before one of the Judges of the Court, and should have the Certificate of the Clerk of the Court stating that he is Judge &c- You will please to copy these papers and send a cery of each to Cousin Robert Martin. bro of L C M, in the west that he may execute the same before a Judge &c- out there and send them on enclosed to Mr. Geo. W. Nabb, Balto- It is very important that all this business should be attended to immediately, as Mr. Nabb must go on to New York fully prepared to proceed and bring it to an issue as soon as possible- Our love to you all- Affectionately yours,

### Thos. McCormick''

You now see the importance of driving everything on with Energy-The whole Business has been conducted under my direction. In the first instance, when they wrote to me about the Discovery Mr. Nabb had made I wrote in answer & empowered them for me as well as themselves, to make contract with Nabb for one-half clear of all costs, charges &c, to the heirs-

# TATALO TENOMO OF SUITAND YORK - AT THE

### DOMESTIC STREET

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And now, Dear Robert, before I close my Letter permit me to say a little on the subject of Religion- This is the most important of all subjects, and should never be out of our minds- I would, thus, kindly enquire how it stands between God and your precious soul? Have you recovered your loss? Have you once more obtained the witness of your acceptance with God thro' Jesus Christ? Does the Spirit of God bear Witness with your Spirit, that you are a Child of God? Have you constant peace in your Lord and Do you rejoice with Joy unspeakable, and full of Glory? Nothing less than the above blessed attainments and Enjoyments, will fit you to die, or make you reconciled to Death when your Departure is about to take place-' Good desires, and a formal round of Duties, with a Degree of moral conduct, may in some measure content us in a dying hour- I fear we have in the Methodist Church thousands of luke warm formal professors, neither hot nor cold, who are a burden to the Church, and a stumbling block to the wicked- This is one main cause why the work of God does not prosper and revive every where, and continue and increase- Every true Convert is the Salt that is to season others with their Savour, a Light to lighten all around- And if such continue faithful, full of zeal, Life & Love, they will preach Christ wherever they go, they cannot be silent, Love and pity for poor sinners will constrain them to speak, to plead, to beg sinners to come to the blessed Savior, who is waiting to receive them with open arms of Love- and more and more, will believe the Report, and come to the Friend of sinners, and find mercy, and then, they will also go on to tell what a blessed Saviuor they have found, this will alarm other sinners & they will seek, and find mercy too, and thus the glorious work will spread, and run like wild fire in a dry stubble till all the Earth will be filled with the glorious manifestations of God's grace & Mercy to a guilty world-

I must now bid you farewell, wishing we may all meet with Joy, around the Throne above- Please to remember me to all my children &c in your Region- Tell Debby I got her Letter & am pleased to hear from her & all out there- I shall answer it shortly But am now so weak from an Attack of what was supposed to be the fatal Colera, that I cannot well do it now, having this & other writings Letters &c to attend to- It is going on 2 weeks since I was at the worst, I am now surprisingly mended (almost miraculously) raised up again to God be the glory, Amen-

Thine truly LENOX MARTIN

Address on outside:

Old Town Md October 13th

Mr. Robert Martin

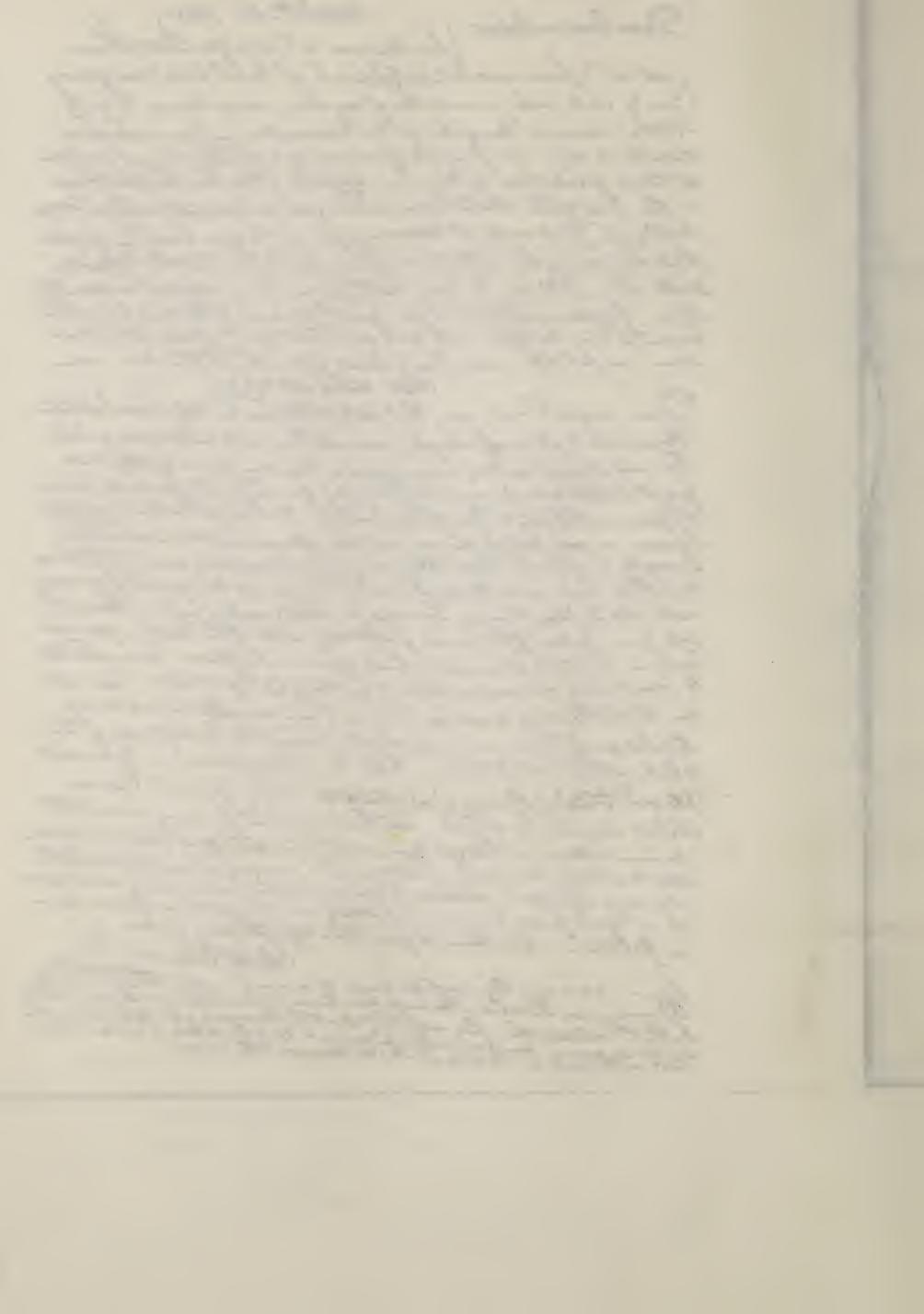
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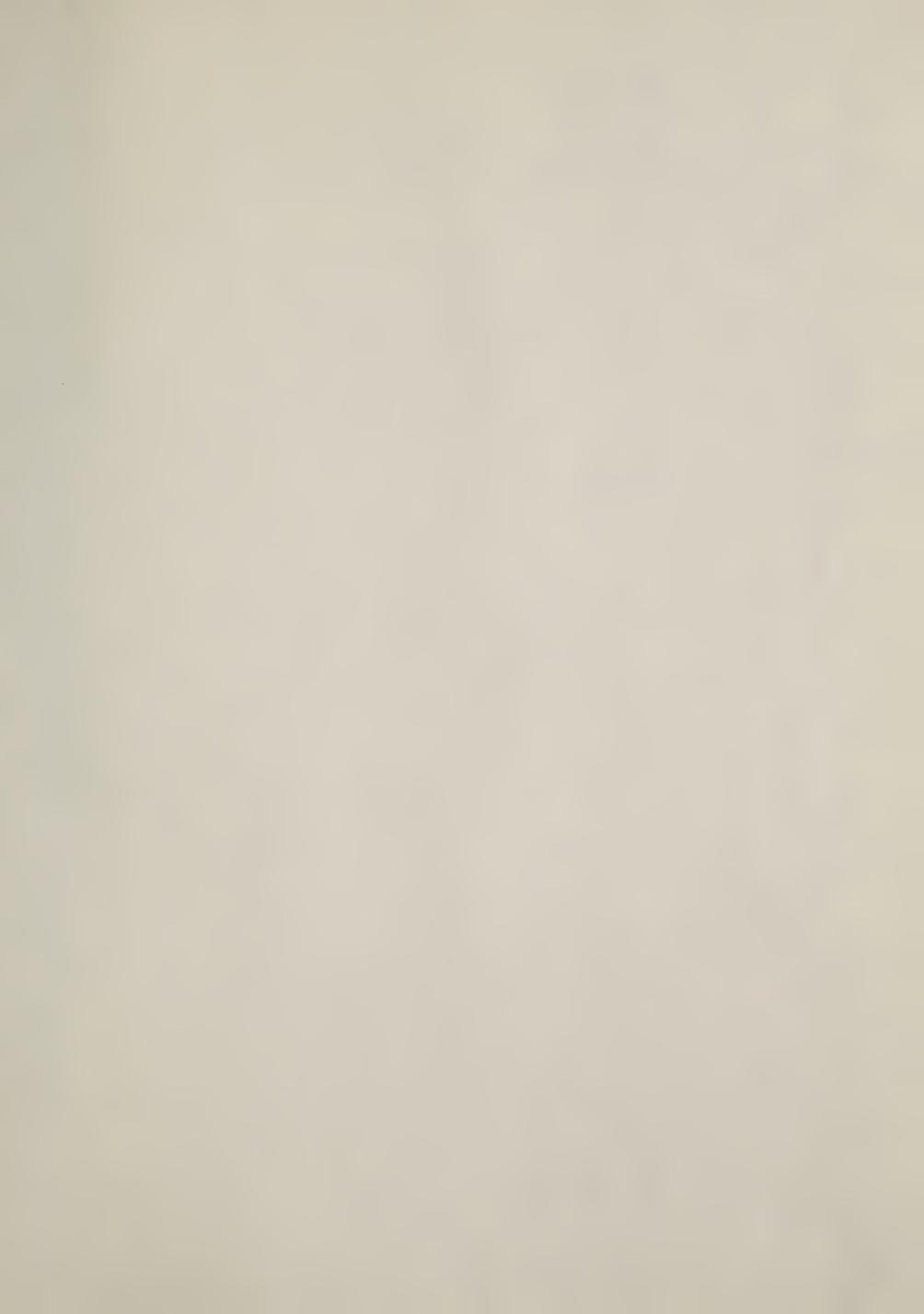
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